

THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LV.—NO. 29.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 2741.

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

See TERMS, &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

A Baptismal Hymn for Trinity Sunday.

Du Volk, Das Du Getauft Bist.

TRANSLATED BY REV. H. E. JACOBS, D. D.

Baptized ones, who know your God,
And bear the Saviour's name,
Consider well how great the gift,
That through this covenant came.

Cleansing from sin and beauty true,
Escape from Satan's prison;
Sonship with Him who wears the crown,
And reigns in highest Heaven.

Our native curse is here removed,
With blessing pure exchanged;
Death dies, Hell breaks, and all its foes
Beneath our feet are ranged.

Here Jesus Christ is now put on;
Our shame is covered o'er,
With all that He has done for us,
And with the cross He bore.

His precious blood here washes us,
And makes us pure and white;
Stainless and sinless, fair and good,
Before His Father's sight.

O glorious work, O precious bath,
O water such as earth
Could never yield. No human tongue
Can tell how great thy worth.

Mere water never could bestow
The blessings thou dost give;
God's Word and Spirit are in thee
And through them thou dost live.

Help us, O Lord, to use aright
Thy quickening power and love,
Till we at last receive from Thee
Still fairer robes above.

—Paul Gerhart (Kirchenbuch, No. 222.)

Notes.

SOME men learn in order to know, and that is curiosity; others to be known, and that is vanity; while others learn in order to edification, and that is charity.—Bernard of Clairvaux.

It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices. If you look about you, you will see men wearing life away in feverish anxiety of fame, and the last we shall hear of them will be the funeral bell that tolls them to their early graves.—Longfellow.

THIS of itself may be a real comfort to us, that a dangerous storm and great distress may happen to the best of men; such things are no proof that we are deserted of God, or that He is displeased with us. Christ being in the ship did not prevent the storm. And this applies to many of our troubles and perplexities, especially such as occur to the church; which is indeed that sacred vessel which contains Christ and His people, and is almost always, as it were, in jeopardy, and covered with the waves. And Christ within her is often, as it were, asleep, trying our faith and waiting for our prayers.—Isaac Williams.

How to make yourself unhappy. In the first place if you want to make yourself miserable be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings

for any one but yourself.—Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather, if you see a smiling face be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly towards them, and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin, for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends lest they should not think enough of you; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.—Christian Weekly.

Communications.

For the Messenger.

The International Series of Sunday-School Lessons.

There is something grand and worthy of all commendation in the intention of the International Series, whereby is given a uniform lesson every Sunday, and in nearly all the Sunday-schools, in this country and to a large extent also beyond the Atlantic. The conception of such a plan, so vast and far-reaching is certainly imposing, so that coming into a Sunday-school anywhere you find the same lesson used which is used by thousands of schools elsewhere. But with all this grandeur, there is that which is incoherent, and beautiful as it may appear it may be out of place and its beauty marred.

Let us see. You try to follow the history of the Saviour's life as presented in the Gospel, and as that was done from time immemorial by the Christian Church, and with that feeling and order of Church life you enter a Sunday-school, say on Christmas, and you are treated to a Review of the lessons for 1887, as for this year. For the beginning of this year and "through the Epiphany season, devoted in the Church year to the manifestation of the Glory of Christ, we have, in this series, sin and death, Cain and Abel, Noah and the Ark, the Call of Abraham." As we are now in the Trinity season, in July, we have the "Infant Jesus and His early history." Is not this a strange selection? Is it not entirely at variance with the system which a large portion of the Christian Church observed and followed for ages past? It seems as much out of place and of the order as to find snow in mid-summer. Now look at it. Who can remember the time when the festival of Christmas was not observed? Even among denominations which did not, the pressure for its observance became so great, the stones were beginning to cry out, that they were forced to observe it, and now as that festival draws near, Sunday-school scholars, all over the land look forward to it with proud hope as one of the great festivals, and, when over, how the religious papers from New England to the Gulf, teem and vie with each other in the descriptions of the exercises and the joys the day afforded to the schools. It is now one of the great days, and the year cannot go out unless Christmas is observed by the Sunday-schools over the land. But now look at the irony confronting the expectations and hopes of the children. With these hopes the children come to have part in its observance, and then this series steps forward and treats them to a Review of all the lessons for 1887! Verily, that must feel like drawing a saw across a tender back. You follow on, and you meet with the same incongruity. At Easter you naturally expect to learn something about the Resurrection, than which no subject then could be more welcome, and you are treated to "Joseph Exalted." You go to Pentecost, and you are led to the "Red Sea," Trinity Sunday, "to the Manna,"

Let it be understood that no objection is

raised to studying these subjects, but the time and place, to say the least, are out of order, and children, in that way, enter into a systematic plan whereby to study the Scriptures, and especially the wonderful life of the blessed Lord. Children in the family already imbibe, if they are not taught something different. They look forward to Christmas, to Easter with high hopes, even though they may not be able to tell anything about either. What interest would they find in Christmas if you would tell them beforehand that for that day the lesson is to be a review of the year instead of the Birth of Christ? Would it not be irony of the severest kind? The least that can be said is that the selections do not by any means meet the demands of thousands of Sunday-schools over the land. Every year, in many denominations, the selections made by the committee are cut out, and suitable lessons for the festival days inserted. Why these selections are made as they are is, no doubt, known to the committee selecting them, but it is done contrary to the gentle protest and wishes of a large number of delegates meeting with the International Sunday-school Conventions. At the large and imposing meeting at Toronto, in 1881, a request was laid before the committee to make the selections of lessons more "in accordance with the idea of the Christian Church year." But in the face of these requests (which have been repeated,) the committee seem disposed to ignore and override the wishes of a large body of Christians and of Sunday-school workers. As things now are projected, and to which all Sunday-schools are expected to conform, it is a question whether the Sunday-schools, in the denominations, following the order of the Church year, are accomplishing what should be, and what is expected, and whether the work is of the same solid, systematic order as before the introduction of this "Series," which is really an unsystematic way by which it is proposed to study the Scriptures. It is to be questioned whether the Bible is to be studied in that way; and the plan reminds one of persons who will tell you that they read the Bible through fifteen times, and when done really know little about it. No student of theology would undertake to study theology by that plan, nor could he expect to become a systematic, scientific theologian by studying the science in that general unsystematic way, but rather by the taking up subjects as they are in the Scriptures, and studying and mastering them in order. This "System of Lessons" has been tried, and it is believed does not answer the demand, "especially by the membership of the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Protestant and Reformed Episcopal and the United German Church. These selections do not recognize the usage, feeling and desire of this large part of the Protestant Church.

But what is to be done? It is a matter which deserves consideration. There is something underlying it which is not to be overlooked. It is a different system, and the tendency of it is different from that of the old established denominational life. It is subversive of the old idea of the Christian Church year. It is time, perhaps, to look it squarely into the face. It is well to be liberal, but there is such a thing as being so by giving up everything which is distinctive. Are we prepared for that? It is suggested, whether it would not be well for the denominations holding to "the Church year," to consider the expediency of raising a committee to make selections, "in accordance with the Church year," on which this large part of the Protestant Church might unite as the basis for Sunday-school lessons to be taught in their Sunday-schools.

For the Messenger.

Spiritual Conference.

During the first week of August next a meeting, or series of meetings, for spiritual conference is to be held in the College Buildings at Mercersburg, Pa. Several of the brethren in the spring of the year met on the banks of the Susquehanna, discussed the desirableness and feasibility of

an assembly such as is proposed and agreed to make an effort to bring it about during the vacation season of the Summer. Because of the quiet retirement and central location of the place on the one hand, and on the other because of its wealth of churchly association and its means of accommodating whatever number of our clergy might come, Mercersburg was suggested as a place eminently suited for the meeting. A secretary, the Rev. D. A. Souders, of Union Bridge, Maryland, was subsequently chosen to attend to the necessary correspondence. After obtaining consent from President Aughinbaugh, and pastor Knappenberger to meet at the proposed place the following circular letter, setting forth briefly the motives which have led to the call of the meeting, and the purposes which it is intended thereby to accomplish, was issued and distributed:

My dear Sir and Brother:—"A number of the younger brethren in our ministry have felt the need of having a series of meetings during the present summer, corresponding somewhat in purpose and character with the 'Retreats' held in several other denominations from year to year, with so much profit to their respective churches. The long continued and uninterrupted exercise of the pastoral and homiletic offices, it has been truly written in one of our journals, tends towards hardness and mechanism and professionalism in the work of the ministry. And it is a thing very much to be desired that clergymen should absent themselves from their work at times to view it in the perspective; to recall their ordination vows, to get a deeper sense of the magnitude of their work, and to review their own spiritual life by devotions and instructions in which they do not minister but are ministered unto. For the purpose of realizing an end such as this indicated, the brethren above referred to have agreed to meet in the college building, at Mercersburg, Pa., on the first Tuesday evening of August next, and to spend one week there in retreat.

The program of exercises, which, besides the special devotional services it is proposed to follow will include 'Talks' on the following subjects, 'The Pastor's work among his Parishioners,' 'The Private Religious Life of the Minister,' 'Educational Religion and Sacraments,' 'The Church Year and the Pericopes,' 'The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures,' 'The Missionary Operations of the Church—the Pastor's Relation to Them,' 'The most Important Theologic Problems of our Day, in Relation to the Faith.' In addition to these 'Talks,' for the giving of which some of our oldest brethren have been invited, there will be a 'Bible Study' under the leadership of one of our pastors in the Church.

"We send you this letter to inquire whether you will not come and join us in the enjoyment of this proposed season of 'spiritual refreshing.' If you possibly can, please do so. Satisfactory boarding arrangements can readily be made at Mercersburg. The expenses, apart from the railway fare, will not be over six or eight dollars, two thirds of this amount to pay for boarding, and the remaining third to cover the expenses of those who are invited to speak to the brethren.

"Hoping and praying that you may be able to come, and to hear to that effect from you as early as convenient I have the honor of subscribing myself, Fraternally yours,
(Signed) D. A. SOUDERS,
Secretary.

The answers which the secretary has thus far received to his letter warrant the hope that the meeting in point of numbers will be more successful than at first anticipated. He thinks that twenty-five at least may be confidently looked for at the meeting. Owing to prior appointments a few of the Speakers to whom the letter refers, could not accept the invitation given. The following, however, it is gratifying to state, have indicated their willingness to come: The Rev. William Rupp, D.D., of Winchester, Md., will deliver three lectures upon "Important Scientific and Biblical Problems in Relation to the Faith." The Rev. Prof. Geo. C. Staley, D.D., of Baltimore, will discuss a series of "talks," "The Church Year and the Pericopes." The Rev. S. N. Callender, of Mt. Crawford, Va., will speak upon "Educational Religion and the Sacraments." The Rev. Dr. McCauley, of Reading, Pa., (if his health will permit him to do so) will be present to speak on "The Private Religious Life of the Minister." And the Rev. A. C. Whitmer, Supt. of Missions, will be present during the last

days of the meeting to discuss "The Pastor's Relation to the Missionary Operation of the Church." The Rev. Prof. T. G. Apple, D.D., of Lancaster, Rev. S. G. Wagner, D.D., of Allentown and Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D.D., of Hagerstown, have been invited to other places upon the program but no definite replies have been as yet received from them. Some no doubt, possibly all, of these may be expected to be present.

The brethren who have thus far been attending to the matter of arranging for the meeting feel much encouraged by the number of favorable replies they have received to their invitation, and more especially in finding that their purpose meets with the full approval and cordial sympathy of many of the older ministers. In accepting a place upon the program one writes: "The idea of the meeting as set forth in your letter, together with the services and exercises indicated, impress me very favorably. The age in which we live is one of unprecedented progress and wonderful changes, not only in the secular but in the religious world as well. Our American Christianity is rapidly putting on new phases, both in practical life and its theological thought. These call for new adjustments as to form in ministerial teaching and pastoral activity. Those of us who for a number of years have been engaged in the work of the ministry have learned much in the way of experience, as also by private study, which might prove serviceable to those younger in the work, were the opportunity opened for a free interchange of thought and observation. If I can contribute to the information of my younger fellows in the ministry of Christ, I shall esteem it not only a solemn duty but a great privilege and pleasure." Another says: "Allow me to say, in conclusion, that the matter of your confidence and sympathy."

With hearty endorsements of this character the "Retreat" ought to commend itself to numerous others who have not yet written their acceptance of the invitation, and to those, also, who may have been overlooked in the distribution of the letter given above. All who have felt the want of such a meeting, wherein they are "to be" ministered unto instead of ministering, are affectionately requested to come to the conference and enjoy its spiritual benefits. All shall be cordially welcomed. The arrangements for the first meeting are necessarily imperfect, but it is to be hoped that the experiment will be sufficiently successful to warrant the continuance of similar meetings from year to year under more perfect and more regularly announced arrangements. If possible the secretary will furnish the Messenger next week with an order of the exercises and lectures. At this writing that is not fully completed.

Westminster, Md.

W., V. D. M.

For the Messenger.

Lebanon Classis.

Lebanon Classis met in annual sessions in St. Stephen's chapel, Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa., June 16, 1887, at 7.30 P. M. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring president, the Rev. M. L. Fritch, from 1 Cor. 9: 16.

All the members of the Classis, except three, were present during its sessions. There were present 19 ministers and 14 elders. Advisory member present, Rev. H. T. Spangler of Philadelphia Classis.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are Rev. H. J. Welker, president; Rev. Tobias Kessler, treasurer; Rev. G. B. Resser, corresponding secretary. Rev. J. E. Hiester is Stated Clerk.

The Licentiate James B. May was received from the Philadelphia Classis. Bro. May has accepted a call from the St. Paul's Reformed church at Birdsboro', Berks county.

The Licentiate O. P. Steckel was received from the Lancaster Classis. Brother Steckel has accepted a call from St. Mark's church, Lebanon, Pa.

The following action was taken in reference to the cause of missions:

1. The cause of missions was commended to pastors and congregations.

2. The sum of \$300 was appropriated in aid of St. Paul's mission at Birdsboro, Pa. This sum was apportioned among the several pastoral charges of this Classis.

3. A committee of five ladies was appointed, invested with authority, to call a meeting of the women of the Classis for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Missionary Society for Lebanon Classis, and to take such preliminary measures as may be necessary.

The Board of Trustees of Palatinate College presented its annual report. This report represented the institution as being in a prosperous condition and as having a promising future. The Classis commended it to the attention and support of those who have sons and daughters to educate, and respectfully asks its friends to use their influence to increase the number of its students. Committees were appointed to supply Schell's church and Lickdale.

The treasurer of the Classis reported the following: Receipts, \$3 768 28; disbursement, \$3 707 06; balance in the treasury \$61.22.

It was resolved, that hereafter all monies collected must be paid into the treasury at least five days previous to the annual meeting.

In reference to the proposed erection of a memorial to the late Rev. J. Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D., it was

Resolved, That we recognize the propriety of the erection of such memorial, and that we commend the enterprise to the favorable consideration of our ministers and members.

In the Saturday afternoon session, the questions, Does it comport with the character and design of the church consecrated to God and His service to use it for social and literary entertainments? Is it right to resort to chancing to realize funds for church purposes? were earnestly discussed. Ministers, elders and people manifested a lively interest in the discussions of these questions.

The Classis adopted a resolution which aims at a prompt, regular and full attendance in the future on the part of the members, and calls their attention to our standing rule in reference to a classical communion.

The following is a summary of the statistical reports as compiled by the Committee on the State of Religion and Morals from the parochial reports: Ministers, 23; pastoral charges, 15; congregations, 50; members, 10,428; unconfirmed members, 6,875; baptisms, infants, 619; adults, 45; confirmed, 512; certificate, 129; communicants, 8,688; dismissed, 269; excommunicated, 3; erased, 50; deaths 312; Sunday-schools, 68; Sunday-school scholars, 6,257; students for the ministry, 4; contributions for benevolent purposes, \$4449 31; contributions for Congregational purposes, \$37 389 90; Minutes of Synod, English, 153, German, 69.

Delegates to Synod: Rev. J. E. Hiester, D.D., Rev. G. B. Resser, Rev. S. A. Leinbach and Rev. F. W. Kremer, D.D., *Primarii*. Rev. George Wolff, D.D., Rev. Tobias Kessler, Rev. T. M. Yundt and Rev. W. J. Kershner, *Secundi*.

Elders Samuel Klopp, Abraham B. Miller, Ephraim B. Shuey and Cyrus Bager, *Primarii*. William Zeller, Levi J. Groh, Reuben Wagner and B. H. Krick, *Secundi*. Rev. J. E. Hiester, D.D., was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Classis.

The following vote of thanks was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Classis hereby unanimously extends to the people of Stouchsburg an expression of its thanks for, and appreciation of, the generous hospitality and the satisfactory manner with which it has been entertained and for the unusual interest which they have manifested in the sessions of this body.

The Classis adjourned on Monday, June 20, 1887, at 3 P. M. The sessions of Classis were closed in the usual way, confession of faith, the Lord's prayer, a doxology and the apostolic benediction by the president. The next annual meeting will be held at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa., on the first Thursday after Whitsunday, at 7 30 P. M.

J. E. HIESTER, Stated Clerk.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, God in His all-wise and mysterious providence, has removed from the Church Militant, to the Church Triumphant, the Rev. Thomas S. Johnston, D.D., a beloved member of this Classis and the efficient treasurer of this body, and

WHEREAS, We as a Classis, highly appreciate the active and faithful service which the departed brother rendered to the Church and through the Church to God in the various positions which were assigned to him in the vineyard of the Lord, such as Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Treasurer of this Classis, and other positions which he filled with credit to himself and to the Church of which he was a minister, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in the departure of our brother from the scenes of his active labors on earth, to the saint's everlasting rest in heaven, the hand and voice of the Great Head of the Church calling upon us to submit to His holy will, who doeth all things well, and admonishing us as servants of the Lord to be active, watchful and faithful to Christ and His Church: "For the night cometh, when no man can work."

Resolved, That we as a Classis heartily condole with the bereaved family, and deeply sympathize with them in their sore bereavement and affliction, and we hope

and pray that the God of all consolation will abundantly comfort them.

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be handed to the mourning family. J. E. HIESTER, Stated Clerk of Lebanon Classis.

For The Messenger.

Clarion Classis.

Clarion Classis met at Eddyville, Armstrong Co., Pa., on Thursday evening, June 23, 1887, and continued in session until noon of Monday the 27th.

Nine ministers and ten elders were present. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. W. W. Deatrick, from Romans 10: 2. Rev. D. B. Lady was elected president; Elder Lewis Schoch, vice-president; Rev. B. S. Metzger, corresponding secretary, and Rev. R. C. Bowling was re-elected treasurer.

Besides the regular routine business, the following matters received the attention of the Classis. The pastoral relation between Rev. A. C. Snyder and the Plum Creek charge was dissolved. The Licensure R. F. Gass was received from Lancaster Classis, and a call to him from the Red Bank charge was confirmed. Rev. John Wolbach was dismissed to East Pennsylvania Classis; the congregation at Punxsutawney, lately supplied by the pastor of the Paradise charge, was regularly connected with the Paradise charge; two young men, E. E. Emhoff and J. Ross Kline, were taken under the care of Classis as students for the ministry, and were directed to pursue their studies continuously at Rimersburg until prepared for college. The missionary project at South Oil City was abandoned; a committee of six ministers, (Revs. Wiant, Mackley, Deatrick, Bowling, Crum and Beam), was appointed to attend to the interests of Tionesta mission. A resolution was adopted requiring consistories to send up their records and not merely copies of the same; \$150 were appropriated to Clarion Collegiate Institute, \$50 to Washington mission, and \$65 to the Society for the Relief of Ministers and their Widows, of which society Rev. R. C. Bowling was constituted a life member.

Monroeville, Clarion county, and Thursday evening after Whitsunday, 1888, was chosen as the time and place of the next annual meeting. The report on the state of religion was favorable.

W. W. DEATRICK, Stated Clerk.

The Classis desires the publication of the following report of the Trustees of Clarion Collegiate Institute.

Report of Trustees of Clarion Collegiate Institute. To the Reverend Clarion Classis: Your Trustees of Clarion Collegiate Institute held May 2d, in the principal's study. We heard the report of the principal, which we hereby incorporate as part of our report to Classis.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of Clarion Collegiate Institute. *Dear Brethren:*—The past year's work has been reasonably successful. As predicted in my last report, the school appears to be gaining. During the present spring term there has been a large increase of attendance, sixty-four pupils being enrolled. This is, at least, fifty four per cent. more than was expected. It was thought that the opening of the new State Normal School at Clarion, would unfavorably affect or at least restrict our patronage. It is very encouraging then to note that, while the attendance at Clarion is considerably less than was expected, the number of pupils here is larger than was looked for. For the first time for years the dormitories have been filled up with young men. The number of students from a distance, of young men preparing for college and possibly for the Gospel ministry, is larger than heretofore. Ninety-one different pupils have attended during the year.

The library and cabinet have received considerable additions. We now have over four hundred volumes which are the property of the school, and the cabinet cases are becoming quite crowded.

Considerable furniture has been placed in the dormitories, all of which now contain stoves, beds, tables, and chairs.

The accompanying treasurer's report gives an exhibit of the financial condition of the institution. The receipts (for repair, &c.) have been \$271.66, and the expenditures \$278.1. The total income on the property is about \$280.00, while the value of our plant is not less than six or seven thousand dollars. Several charges have not yet paid the sums pledged by them two years ago, for painting the building.

The condition and outlook are favorable and encouraging. It seems evident that there is still work for us to do here as a Classis and a denomination, and I firmly believe that here is a widely opened door for us if we will but recognize and lay hold of the opportunity.

The institution has wants that must be supplied. If we would render the school as efficient as it should be, and if we would compete with other schools, especially the new state school at Clarion we must increase our equipment in respect to furniture, apparatus and the like. Matresses ought to be provided for all the beds, and if we could have some rooms fully furnished it would be an excellent arrangement in more ways than one. There is much need of apparatus. All that we have is what has been home-made or purchased by the principal.

Heretofore the policy of the management has been largely that of retrenchment and of strictest economy. In contrast with this, a policy of improvement and better equipment would, as I believe, result in the greater prosperity of the school. When Dr. Joseph Apple was principal he plead year after year for such better equipment.

How may we accomplish this without incurring debt? Let the trustees consider this carefully. As principal I have the following to suggest:

Classis should be requested to appropriate \$150.00 for the coming year. It is a mistaken idea that our school should pay a profit or even be self-sustaining. It must receive financial aid from the church in order to be conducted prosperously. Successful schools everywhere are found to be endowed either by private beneficence or by the State. If we have a work to do here as a Church, let us invest and risk something. If there is no work for us to do, let us abandon the school altogether and dispose of the property. Surely, however, we are not ready to adopt the latter alternative. If Classis will make yearly appropriations for the institution, especially when it is in a flourishing condition, the church in this section will take more interest in the school. A yearly appropriation is, it seems to me a better plan than that of canvassing the various charges from time to time by the principal, even had he the leisure to do so, which he has not. As opportunity occurs it is better for the principal to press the claims of the school when not asking for money.

Again we must interest our Synod in our school. How we may best do this is for us to consider. That Synod should be interested is eminently desirable and proper. Clarion Collegiate Institute is the only school within the bounds of our Synod which is entirely the property of the Church, and entirely controlled by the Church. The school needs the support of the whole Synod, and the Synod itself needs just such a school as Clarion Collegiate Institute may be if opportunities are improved. In this part of the Church there is, evidently, imperative necessity for a good secondary school to serve as a feeder to our higher institutions. Where are our ministers to come from unless we in such a school lay hold of our promising young men and by training them here direct their thoughts towards the higher schools?

Now, too, appears to be the most favorable time for moving in this matter of interesting Synod. The school is prosperous. May we not hope that a future of great usefulness lies before us. May the Master direct us, and give us grace faithfully to discharge our duty by laboring earnestly as we have strength and opportunity in this grand work of Christian education.

W. W. DEATRICK, Principal C. C. I.

"The trustees inspected the building and grounds and found that great improvement has been made, the building is in a reasonably good state of repair, but we need room for further improvement. Classis is urged to make the appropriation suggested in the principal's report one half or more of the money to be paid on the notes at present held against the trustees, the balance to be expended for the further equipment of the school at the discretion of the principal."

The term of office of Rev. J. F. Wiant, as trustee expires with the present meeting of Classis, and the vacancy is to be filled by your body. Respectfully submitted,

J. F. Wiant, Pres.
R. C. BOWLING,
W. W. DEATRICK, Sec.
D. B. LADY,
P. BITTENENDER.

For The Messenger.

Goshenhoppen Classis.

Goshenhoppen Classis convened in 14th Annual Sessions in Zionsville Reformed Church, Lehigh county, Pa., on the 13th of May, 1887, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The opening sermon was preached by the retiring president, the Rev. C. H. Herbst, from 1 Cor. 4: 1.

Immediately after divine services, Classis was called to order and opened with singing and prayer by Rev. S. M. K. Huber.

The roll was called and the following ministers answered to their names: Dr. C. Z. Weiser, L. K. Evans, L. J. Mayer, A. L. Dechant, S. M. K. Huber, Eli Keller, C. H. Herbst, C. S. Wicand and L. S. Stahr.

Credentials were presented by the following Elders, who took their seats as members of Classis; Tobias Freed, D. B. Mauger, Nathan Zern, Henry Wagner, Abr. H. Keely, Wm. H. Herzog, John S. Kugler, Reuben Riegner, Jacob High and Jas. M. High.

On motion, Rev. L. K. Evans was elected president by acclamation, and the Stated Clerk requested to cast the ballot.

After a brief recess, the president announced the following standing committee, of which the following were the chairmen: Minutes of Synod, C. Z. Weiser; Classis, Rev. S. M. K. Huber; Overtures, Dr. Eli Keller; Finance, Rev. C. S. Wicand; Examination and Licensure, Dr. Eli Keller; Religion and Morals, C. H. Herbst.

All the ministers presented their annual reports of the year's work, which were all of an interesting character. The Elders were all examined on the constitutional requirements, and all corroborated the reports of their pastors.

A committee on Religious services was appointed, of which Dr. Eli Keller was chairman.

According to the arrangement of this committee religious services were conducted on Saturday, 2 P. M., at St. Peter's Church; Saturday evening, in Zionsville; Sunday morning, 10 A. M., at St. Peter's; and, also, at Zionsville. On Sunday, at 2 P. M., a children's festival was held in Zionsville, when different addresses were delivered by several of the ministers.

On Sunday evening a missionary anniversary was held, when several of the ministers made addresses on Home and Foreign Missions.

The treasurer's report was presented, which, as usual, was an interesting report, showing the receipts to have been \$3014 88. The disbursements, \$3024 88, leaving a balance of \$10.00 due the treasurer.

D. B. Mauger, the treasurer, was on motion re-elected treasurer for the ensuing year.

The various standing committees presented their reports, all of which received due attention.

The following items appeared in the report of Committee on Minutes of Synod and received favorable action: Synodical apportionments: Attention of Classis called to the urgent need of young men to fit themselves for the holy ministry; Special prayer for Missions and the means to carry missions forward; Foreign Missions commended; the Orphans' Home commended; Women's Mission Societies as auxiliaries to the Board of Missions.

A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the Centennial and semi Centennial of Franklin and Marshall college. Subsequently this committee presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Classis heartily approves of the proposed celebration, and recommends to the congregations within her bounds the propriety of holding special service during the year, to render thanks to Almighty God for the prosperity granted to our Educational Institutions, and to afford the people an opportunity to contribute of their means to the proposed memorial of Dr. John W. Nevin.

The Committee on the State of the Church presented a long and interesting report, showing the work and faithfulness of the respective pastors, affording abundant reasons for thankfulness to Almighty God that He has so abundantly blessed the work of our hands and has heard the many earnest and sincere prayers for the extension of His kingdom.

Delegates to the General Synod were elected, and are as follows: Dr. C. Z. Weiser, *primarii*; and Rev. L. K. Evans, *secundi*. Elders: James M. High, *primarii*; and Reuben Riegner, *secundi*.

Delegates to Synod of United States are Eli Keller, *primarii*; Revs. C. H. Herbst, and A. L. Dechant, *secundi*; Elders D. B. Mauger and Nathan Zern, *primarii*; Wm. H. Herzog and John S. Kugler, *secundi*.

Classis meets again in general sessions in Keelers Reformed Church, Montgomery county, Pa., on Friday before Ascension Day, 1888 at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. Mr. Fondersmissen, of the Menonite Church, was present, and invited to a seat in our midst. Rev. T. M. Yundt, of the Orphans' Home; Rev. T. N. Reber, of Lehigh Classis; and Rev. J. C. Kurtz, of East Susquehanna Classis, being present, were invited to seats as advisory members. No other business claiming the attention of Classis, the services were closed with the Lord's prayer, creed and benediction, by the president. All the sessions of Classis were opened and closed with religious services.

Statistics.—Ministers, 10; congregations, 29; members, 8022; unconfirmed members, 4577; infant baptism, 448; adult baptism, 36; confirmed, 389; received by certificate, 85; communicants, 6333; dismissed, 52; erasures, 17; deaths, 266; Sunday-schools, 33; Sunday-school scholars, 4020; students, 4; benevolent contributions, \$3257; congregational purposes, \$21,230.

L. J. MAYER, Stated Clerk.

Our Country Churches.

The idea of planting the school-house grounds with trees and shrubs and flowers, has been persistently advocated, and there is some advancement in this direction, though it is slow. Naturally we may expect that a similar improvement may be extended to the church grounds. It is a work that all are interested in, and all can assist in. A great bare building standing alone, without tree or twining vine to lend it grace, as the country church is usually seen, has little in its exterior to make it attractive, and there are few among us puritanical enough to think it better for the purpose it is designed for by reason of the poverty of its surroundings. Why should we not take a pride in making the grounds about the country churches neat and attractive? The stretch of straight board or picket fence usually seen on either side, and the carriage shed at the back, can be clothed with hardy vines such as Clematis Virginiana, Wistaria and Honeysuckles. Low-branched trees can be set in clumps, in such a way as to screen the carriage shed from the view in front; and about the church there can be groups of low growing trees and flowering shrubs that will make the place a scene of beauty, instead of one of desolation, as it commonly is. Such a work should be a work of love, and many hands could make it a light work. Our thoughts and aspirations in the place would be no less reverent for these pleasing surroundings.

Family Reading.

Bruce and the Spider.

For Scotland and for Freedom's right
The Bruce his part had played,
In five successive fields of fight
Been conquered and dismayed,
Once more against the English host
His band he led, and once more lost
The meed for which he fought;
And now, from battle faint and worn,
The homeless fugitive forlorn
A hut's lone shelter sought.
And cheerless was that resting-place
For him who claimed a throne;
His canopy, devoid of grace;
The rough, rude beams alone;
The heather couch his only bed.
Yet well, I ween had slumber fled
From couch of eider down!
Through darkness night till dawn of day
Absorbed in wakeful thought he lay,
Of Scotland and her crown.

The sun rose brightly, and its gleam
Fell on that hapless bed,
And tinged with light each shapeless beam
Which roofed the lowly shed;
When looking up with wistful eye,
The Bruce beheld a spider try
His filmy thread to fling
From beam to beam of that rude cot.
And well the insect's toilsome lot
Taught Scotland's future king.

Six times his gossamer thread
The wary spider threw;
In vain the filmy line was sped:
For powerless or untrue
Each aim appeared, and back recoiled
The patient insect, six times failed,
And yet unconquered still.
And soon the Bruce, with eager eye,
Saw him prepare once more to try
His courage, strength and skill.
One effort more—his seventh and last!
The hero hailed the sign—
And on the wished-for beam hung fast
The slender silken line.
Slight as it was, his spirit caught
The more than omen: for his thought
The lesson well could trace,
Which even "he who runs may read"—
That Perseverance gains its meed,
And Patience wins the race.

—Anonymous.

The Famous Bells of the World.

It is not improper that every child, the sixth in descent from Adam, "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," may have known something of the art of making bells. Church bells originated in Italy, being formed by degrees out of the cymbals and small tinkling bells used in the religious ceremonies of the East as a means of honoring the gods. Although first introduced in the fourth century, it was not until the sixth century that they were suspended in the roofs of churches. The hours of the day were first ordered to be struck by Pope Sebastian in 605, to announce to the people the time for singing and praying. Bells were often baptized and consecrated with great pomp, the priests anointing them with oil, washing them with water, and making the sign of the cross in the name of the Trinity. They were named as early as 968, the great bell of the Lateran Church at Rome being named by Pope John XIII. in honor of himself.

The largest bell in the world is in Moscow, the city of bells. It was cast by order of the Empress Anne, in 1653. It is twenty-one feet four and a half inches in height, twenty-two feet five and a half inches in diameter where the clapper strikes: its circumference at the bottom is sixty-three feet, its thickness twenty-three inches, and its tongue fourteen feet long. Fifty men were required to ring this monster bell, twenty-five pulling upon each side. In 1837 the Czar Nicholas caused it to be disinterred from its bed of sand where it was lodged during the conflagration of 1737, and placed it on the granite pedestal where it now rests. It was then consecrated as a chapel, the entrance to the interior being through a large fracture caused by falling timbers in the fire of 1737. The value of the metal is \$330,000. It is said that at the casting of this bell nobles were present from all parts of Europe, who vied with each other in the value of the silver plate, gold jewelry, and other votive offerings which they cast into the furnace. There are 5,000 large bells in Moscow alone, thirty-seven being in one tower. Whoever has visited Russia recalls the sound of the great bells which form a part of the religious worship, and are regarded by the Russians with such superstitious veneration. The bells of China are next in size to those of Russia. In the suburbs of Peking is the largest suspended bell in the world. To ring it a huge beam is swung against its side. There are in Peking seven bells each weighing 120,000 pounds. At Nankin is a bell the weight of which is 50,000 pounds. The tone of these bells, however, is discordant and "panny," like that of the Chinese gongs.

The bell of St. Paul's, London, weighs 11,500 pounds, that of the Cathedral of Paris, 38,000, and of Vienna 40,000 pounds. The bell of St. Peter's at Rome weighs 17,000 pounds. Notre Dame

Cathedral, Canada, has a bell larger than any in England, its weight being 29,400 pounds, while that of the House of Parliament in London, weighs 28,000 pounds. When it is remembered that the largest bells heard in our American cities rarely weigh more than three or four thousand pounds, some idea may be had of the volume of tone which belongs to the monster bells above described.

The heaviest bell ever made in the United States was the alarm-bell formerly in the City Hall in New York. It weighed 23,000 pounds. In 1867 it was broken, and recast in smaller fire bells. The most celebrated bell in the United States is that known as the "Liberty Bell," in Philadelphia. It was imported from England in 1750, cracked by a trial stroke, and recast in Philadelphia by Isaac Norris. On the 4th of July, 1776, this bell announced the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was again cracked while being rung in honor of Henry Clay's visit to Philadelphia, and since then has been on exhibition in Independence Hall. It bears the following inscription, taken from Leviticus xxvth chapter, 10th verse, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The "Great Tom" of Oxford, weighing 17,000 pounds, bears the following curious inscription, whence its name:

"In Thomæ laude resono Bim-Bom, sine fraude."

On the largest of the three bells placed by Edward III. in the Little Sanctuary, Westminster, are these words:

"King Edward made me thirtie thousand weight and three;
Take me down and wey me, and more you shall find me."

On a bell in Durham Cathedral is inscribed:

"To call the folks to church in time,
I chime;
When mirth and pleasure's on the wing,
I ring;
And when the body leaves the soul,
I toll."

On a bell at Lapley, in Staffordshire, England:

"I will sound and resound to Thee, O Lord,
To call Thy people to Thy word."

In Meivod Church, Montgomeryshire:

"I to the church the living call,
And to the grave do summon all."

The following motto may still be seen on some of the bells that have swung in their steeples for centuries:

"Men's death I tell by doleful knell;
Lightning and thunder I break asunder."

The motto of Schiller's over-memorable Song of the Bell was common to the church bells of the Middle Ages, and may be found on the great minister of Schaffhausen, and on that of the church near Lucerne:

"Vivos voco—Mortuos plango—Fulgura frango"—(I call the living—I mourn the dead—I break the lightning.)

In the belfry of old St. Michael's church, Charleston, South Carolina, there is a chime of bells with which there is quite a bit of history connected, and which had a more romantic career than many more famous bells. These bells, eight in number, were imported from England in 1764, at a cost of £581. On the evacuation of Charleston, in 1782, Major Trillie, of the Royal Artillery, took them down under the pretence that they were a military perquisite, belonging to the commanding officer. The vestry of the church applied to Lieutenant General Leslie to have them restored, on the ground that they were paid for by subscription, and private property was secure under the terms of the capitulation. No answer was returned. Sir Guy Carleton, at New York, however, anticipated the wish of the vestry, and ordered the bells to be restored. Meanwhile they had been shipped to England. The vestry then applied to the Secretary of War of Great Britain, but without success. They were sold; and being purchased by a Mr. Rhinew, were generously reshipped by him to Charleston in 1783. They chimed their hallowed music henceforward until 1863, when Charleston, being in a state of siege, they were removed to Columbia, South Carolina, and deposited in the State house grounds. Here they were destroyed in the burning of Columbia, February, 1865. After the war they were again sent to England, and, strange as it may appear, recast by the descendants of the original founders, and returned to their old Revolutionary home, where they still mark the footsteps of the hours, and link with every tone the present with the tenderest associations of the past.—*Harper's Young People*.

"Ye Have Need of Patience."

Have patience with—
The questions of childhood.

Here is a child to whose recently opened eyes and active senses a world is exposed, but not one of the manifold wonders before it can it understand. Education must, therefore, guide and explain observation. This begins very early; long, indeed, before the first efforts at speech. The aimless thrusting out of a limb, by contact with some external object, excites a double sensation; that of muscular action, and that of the external object; and the two, in future, suggest one another. The lips and tongue may be said to be the first inlets of knowledge, in that they are the first vehicles of sensation. As it is natural for a child to carry all objects,

of which it wishes to form a judgment, to its mouth, it is in this way receives impressions not open to it. The great limitations of its knowledge, at this time, may be inferred from the fact that it is very long before it can locate the sensation of pain. If a pin gets askew and pricks the delicate skin, it makes no attempt to cry out. Through such considerations as these we may understand the mental position of the child as it develops, in regard to external nature. With the gift of speech, the urgent desire for knowledge breaks into verbal expression. Happy is that mother who, appreciating her mission as the one divinely commissioned to guide this little one, sees in the eager questioning, nothing but a desire that urges the child on in spite of himself. It is a healthful impulse, but one that can be checked by petulance, irritability and indifference.

Have patience then with—
The noise of children.

It is unreasonable to expect children to cease importunate questioning; it is quite as much if not more so, to ask them to keep their restless bodies quiet. Development and growth come through exercise. Muscles to grow must, therefore, be used, and the stimulus to this is constant. In the same manner are the lungs developed, and a due rate of chest expansion preserved. The noise attendant upon this process is at times discordant, and grates upon the nerves; but it is a conservative process, and within judicious limits should not be interfered upon.—*Babyhood*.

The Woman Who Laughs.

For a good, every-day household angel give me the woman who laughs. Her bits may not be always just right, and she may occasionally burn her bread and forget to replace dislocated buttons, but for solid comfort all day and every day she is a very paragon. Home is not a battle field, nor life one long unending row. The trick of always seeing the bright side, or, if the matter has no bright side, of shining up the dark one, is a very important faculty; one of the things no woman should be without. We are not all born with the sunshine in our hearts, as the Irish prettily phrase it, but we can cultivate a cheerful sense of humor if we only try.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Youth's Department.

Mother's Girl.

Sleeves to the dimpled elbow,
Fun in the sweet blue eyes,
To and fro upon errands
The little maiden flies.
Now she is washing dishes,
Now she is feeding the chicks,
Now she is playing with pussy,
Or teaching Rover tricks.
Wrapped in a big white apron,
Pinned in a checkered shawl,
Hanging clothes in the garden.
Oh, were she only tall!
Hushing the fretful baby,
Coaxing his hair to curl;
Stepping around so briskly,
Because she is mother's girl.

Hunting for eggs in the haymow,
Petting old Brindle's calf,
Riding Don to the pasture,
With many a ringing laugh,
Coming whenever you call her,
Running wherever sent,
Mother's girl is a blessing,
And mother is well content.

—*Central Christian Advocate*.

The Golden Rule.

"O Ted, just see what you have done," and Nannie looked ruefully into the scattered contents of the work-basket which her brother had carelessly upset while he was pushing past to take the window seat that he might have light enough to finish the book he was reading.

"O! well, I didn't see," and without offering to repair his mischief, Ted was soon absorbed again in the pages of his book.

"Ted, will you show me just a little about this sum?" asked his youngest brother. "I've been trying all the afternoon and can't get it right, and I do want to finish it by tea time."

"O! don't bother me now," answered Ted, without raising his eyes from his story.

"How I wish I had another spool of silk," said his mother a little later. "I could finish your dress to-night, Sadie, if I had."

"Can't I go to the store and get it, mother?" asked the little girl.

"No, dear, it would be too dark for you to come back alone," answered her mother, "and besides, I want you to take care of the baby while Nannie helps me get supper."

"O! Ted, won't you go?" pleaded the child. "I do so want my new dress to wear to school to-morrow. Mother says she could finish it if she only had another spool of silk. Please get it, won't

you? You can read your book after supper."

But Ted pushed the little pleader away. "Do you suppose a fellow likes to be interrupted in the middle of a story to get a spool of silk?" he said, crossly. "No, I won't get it, so there's no use teasing me."

Uncle Charlie looked up from the paper he was reading in the next room. The door was open, and he had heard every thing that passed, and he was not pleased that his eldest nephew, toward whom he had been much attached during his short visit in his sister's family, should display such a selfish spirit.

"Here, Sadie, give me a sample of that silk, and I will go down to the store and get it for you. It would be too bad to have you disappointed when you are so anxious for your new dress to-morrow."

Ted looked up from his book in surprise. Was his uncle really willing to leave his paper and take a cold walk just to gratify a child's wish? He felt rebuked for his own refusal, and springing to his feet, cried:

"Here, Uncle Charlie, I'll go."

"No—no, my boy," said his uncle, kindly but firmly. "You can't be interrupted this way in your story. Go on with your reading, and I will do this errand."

Ted went back to his book with an uneasy feeling as Uncle Charlie started out. His uncle's tones had been kind, but somehow the boy felt that there was a suggestion of reproof in his words, and he was sorry that he had displeased this new uncle whom he had admired so much.

That evening when Ted was on his way to bed, he stopped in his uncle's room to say good-night, and that gentleman laid a detaining hand upon his arm.

"Ted, my boy, I had reason to be a little disappointed in you this afternoon," he said, kindly, and the boy's face flushed at the gentle reproof which he knew he deserved.

"I am sorry, Uncle Charlie," he said. "I suppose you mean because I wouldn't go to the store for Sadie?"

"No, not that alone, but several other things of the same kind gave me the impression that you are apt to seek your own comfort first, and forget the pleasure and convenience of others. You are forming your character now while you are young, Ted, and it is because I want to see you grow up into a noble, unselfish man that I speak of this."

"I don't mean to be selfish, but I forget," pleaded Ted.

"I quite believe that," answered his uncle, "but you must cultivate forgetfulness of self in the place of forgetfulness of others. You must be on your guard continually against selfishness, for it is very easy to drift into it. I will bring you a rule to-morrow by which you can measure every action, and then you will know when you are doing right."

"A rule?" queried Ted in surprise. "What kind of a rule, uncle? Do you mean one that I can measure my actions by, just as father measures things by his foot-rule?"

"Yes," answered Uncle Charlie, smiling. "I will not tell you what it is like, but I will give it to you to-morrow."

The next day when Ted came home from school he ran eagerly up into Uncle Charlie's room. His uncle handed him a long flat, package, and Ted hastily opened it, anxious to see this rule which had aroused his curiosity. He found an illuminated text, beautifully framed with these words:

"Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

Ted looked up in amazement. "This isn't a rule to measure by, uncle."

"Yes, my boy, it is the Golden Rule. Try all your actions by this rule, and you will never be selfish or self-seeking. Hang this in your room, but let the words be engraved on your heart, and it will guide your conduct, and make you generous and unselfish."

I wish all boys and girls would measure their actions by this Golden Rule.—*Christian at Work*.

Obedience.

W. M. F. Round, a very high New York authority on prisons, intimately acquainted with the causes which keep them full, writes:

"Day, by day I see criminals, hundreds of them—thousands of them in

the course of the year. I see scores of broken-hearted parents wishing rather that their sons had never been born than they had lived to bear such burdens of shame and disgrace. I hear the wailing of disappointed mothers, and see humiliated fathers crying like children because of the sins of their children. I see mothers growing gray between the successive visits in which they come to inquire about the boys in prison. And seeing these dreadful things till my heart aches and aches, I say to those mothers and fathers whose boys have not yet gone astray, to mothers and fathers whose little families are the care of their lives, teach your children Obedience. I want it written large. I wish I could make it blaze here in letters of fire. I wish I could write it in imperishable, glowing letters on the walls of every home—Obedience, Obedience, Obedience! Obedience to law—to household law; to parental authority; unquestioning, instant, exact obedience. Obedience in the family; obedience in the school! Wherever, from the beginning, from the first glimmering of intelligence in the child, there is expression of law, let there be taught respect for it and obedience to it. It is the royal road to virtue, to good citizenship; it is the only road."

Land of the Midnight Sun.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweden at the seasons of the year when the days are the longest, than the absence of night. Dr. Baird once related some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, four hundred miles distant, in the morning, and in the afternoon went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England half an hour before sundown. You could see distinctly, but all was quiet in the street; it seemed as if the inhabitants were gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down at Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is a great illumination all night as the sun passes around the earth toward the north pole, and the refraction of the rays is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke to see the sun shining in his room. He looked at his watch and found it was only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were no persons in the street. The Swedes in the cities are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia where, on the 21st of June, the sun does not appear to go down at all. A steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of carrying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon; you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, latitude seventy-two degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about twenty-five degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle around the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with regard to hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hours would be considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hours, whether the sun goes down or not.

A Significant Story.

A wealthy banker in one of our large cities, who is noted for his large subscriptions to charities, and for his kindly habits of private benevolence, was called on one evening and asked to go to the help of a man who had attempted suicide.

They found the man in a wretched house, in an alley, not far from the banker's dwelling. The front room was a cobbler's shop; behind it, on a miserable bed in the kitchen, lay the poor shoemaker, with a gaping gash in his throat, while his wife and children were gathered about him.

"We have been without food for days," said the woman, "when he returned. It is not my husband's fault. He is a hard-working, sober man. But he could neither get work, nor the pay for that which he had done. To-day he went for the last time to collect a debt due him by a rich family, but the gentleman was not at home. My husband was weak from fasting, and seeing us starving drove him mad. So it

ended that way!" turning to the fainting, motionless, figure on the bed.

The banker, having warmed and fed the family, hurried home, opened his desk, and took out a file of little bills. All his large debts were promptly met, but he was apt to be careless about the accounts of milk, bread, etc., because they were so petty.

He found there was a bill of Michael Goodlow's for repairing children's shoes, \$10. Michael Goodlow was the suicide. It was the banker's unpaid debt which had brought these people to the verge of the grave, and driven this man to desperation, while at the very time the banker had given away thousands in charity.

The cobbler recovered and will never want a friend while the banker lives, nor will a small unpaid bill ever again be found on the banker's table.

"Deacon Giles's Distillery."

Vats of the famous old Deacon Stone's distillery on Front Street, Salem, which gave rise to the Rev. Mr. Cheever's famous lampoon, "Deacon Giles's Distillery," have been discovered in digging a cellar on the street. Mr. Cheever went to jail for his satire, and lived luxuriantly, his parishioners carpeting his cell, and sending him every delicacy and comfort during his stay of thirty days. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and was the pastor of the old Howard Street Church, now gone. Besides his imprisonment for criminal libel, he was horsewhipped on the street. His verses admirably depicted the distillery, it is said, and were altogether too true to nature to allow them to pass unnoticed. The affair excited great interest at the time, and the poetry is still preserved in Salem archives. It is said that men were drowned in the vats of this distillery, and the poet cleverly turned a point on them.—*Boston Journal*.

Simplicity in Dress.

Krummacker illustrates simplicity in dress by a little fable:—

"The angel who takes care of the flowers and sprinkles upon them the dew in the still night, slumbered on a spring day in the shade of a rose-bush. When he awoke he said:—

"Thee for my refreshing odor and cooling shade. Could you now ask any favor, how willingly would I grant it."

"Adorn me, then, with a new charm," said the spirit of the rose-bush in a beseeching tone.

"So the angel adorned the loveliest of flowers with simple moss. Sweetly it stood there, in its modest attire, the moss rose, the most beautiful of its kind."

So the costliest ornaments are often the simplest. There is no gold, nor jewel, nor sparkling pearl equal to the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

Pleasantries.

"Mawrin' Willyum; you dressed up like yo' gwine to one ob dese yere collyidge commencings. What degree yo' gwine to take?" "Ef you doan stop yo' talk I'll rec'mend you fo' de degree what Jawge Jonzing died ob." "What's dat?" "Dat's murder in de fust degree."

Smith, who is afflicted with a sore throat, has asked his friend Brown to examine it. Brown (peering down Smith's throat): "On which side is the sore spot?" Smith (speaking with difficulty): "On the left side." Brown: Coming up or going down?"—*Texas Siftings*.

"I will add," concluded the young man applying for a situation, "that I am a college graduate." "Oh, that won't make any difference," was the reassuring reply, "if you want to stick to your work; and, besides, we want somebody about the place who is strong enough to carry coal."

"Say Sam, yo's swep' out Lawyer Stebbins's office fo' two yeah; now what's all dis talk about de ballot wheel and de jury box bein' managed in de interest ob de lower classes?" "Well, so fa' as I kin judge from dustin' de law books and ober-hearin' de arg'ments ob our cliyents, de question am not whedder dey panel a liqhaw-seller or a ba'-tender, but whedder de man dat can't hear or speak de native English language can sit in de box de riure."

THE MESSENGER.

Rev. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., Editor-in-Chief.

Rev. D. B. LADY,
Rev. C. S. GERHARD,
Rev. J. S. KIEFFER, D. D., } SYNDICAL EDITORS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the Office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscript.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887.

"Calvin," an old and spicy correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, speaking of the difficulties of union between the Northern and Southern Assemblies, quotes "Bill Arp" as saying that the last war was the "most hardest war to wind up he had ever seed." The painful part of it is that the spirit of disunion continues longest in the Church, and that it has not even the basis of honest doctrinal differences.

This is certainly worth quoting: "The minister that is constantly on the lookout among current events for the topics of sensational sermons on the Sabbath, says an exchange, and uses his Bible mainly for texts on which to hang these sermons, is almost anything but a preacher of the Gospel. He had better read his Bible more and study current events less. He will thereby better edify the Church, and be the means of saving more souls."

Trifling with a Sacred Thing.

Some of the secular papers lately gave a detailed account of what was called an unconventional if not a romantic wedding, which took place at midnight, on the platform of a Pullman car out in Idaho. A woman who had just secured a divorce from one husband, hastened West to marry another, and the ceremony was performed with such show and in such improper haste as to make a Scotch missionary on board, question the legality of the transaction. Whether legal or not in Idaho, such exhibitions are demoralizing in the extreme. They betray a want of realization of what a solemn thing marriage is, and sparkling descriptions of them are calculated to give bad ideas to the young. These unconventional and romantic weddings are usually cases in which people marry in haste to repent at leisure. They seldom turn out well.

The Wurttemberg Succession.

The people of Wurttemberg, nearly all of them earnest, steady Lutherans, are greatly exercised over the fact that they are to have a Roman Catholic sovereign. The change has come about in this way: The Prince William, uncle of the king, who would have succeeded to the throne has renounced his rights, and Prince Albert, son of Duke Philip Alexander, has been recognized as the heir. This young man belongs to the Roman Catholic branch of the royal house, and Wurttemberg is so intensely Protestant that there is necessarily some apprehension on the part of the subjects. The experience of their forefathers justifies this, and the present trend of things in Germany is not calculated to lessen their anxieties. It is said that efforts are being made to have the heir join the Lutheran confession, which he is not likely to do—and intestine troubles may come at any time. It is urged on the other hand, that the King of Saxony, who is a Roman Catholic, gets along very smoothly with his people, who are Protestants, and that the difference of faith between a sovereign and his subjects need not work harm.

The Marriage Law as Amended.

We have been asked to publish for the information of ministers and others, the marriage law as amended by the last Pennsylvania Legislature. We have had it in hand for some time and give it here, after a vain hope of getting it in somewhere else:

"The clerk of the court shall inquire of the parties applying, either separately or together, for marriage license as aforesaid, on oath or affirmation relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage; and if there be no legal objection thereto, then he shall grant such marriage license; or the parties intending marriage may either separately or together appear before any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace of the township, ward or county wherein either of the contracting parties reside, and in the county where the license is desired, who may, and is hereby author-

ed to inquire of them, touching the legality of their contemplated marriage; and such inquiries and the answers thereto having been subscribed and sworn to by the parties before such officer, may be forwarded to the clerk of court, who, if satisfied, after an examination thereof, that the same is genuine and that no legal objection to the contemplated marriage exists, shall grant a license therefor.

"And if any of the persons intending to marry by virtue of such license shall be under twenty-one years of age, the consent of their parents or guardians shall be personally given before said clerk, or certify under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two adult witnesses; and the signature of such parent or guardian shall be properly acknowledged before a notary public or other officer competent under the law to receive acknowledgments, which said certificate and oath shall be filed of record in said office, and entry of the same shall be made by the said clerk on the marriage license docket as a part of the records of the issuing of said license, and for which he shall receive as his fees the sum of fifty cents, in addition to the marriage license fee, and the said magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, for service rendered by him under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to the sum of fifty cents.

"The clerk of the court shall furnish magistrates, aldermen and justices of the peace, at the cost of the proper county, all necessary blanks for acknowledgments and affidavits, herein required; and if any other clerk of any of said courts shall in any other manner issue or sign any marriage license, or if any magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace, shall willfully make any false return to the clerk of the court, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and for the use of the party aggrieved: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent either party from making application for such license, by or through any next friend or relative, which next friend or relative may make the required proof on behalf of the person represented by him or her."

Dr. McGlynn Excommunicated.

The official letter announcing the excommunication of Dr. McGlynn from the Roman Catholic Church, is given this week as an item of religious intelligence. The decree is in accordance with a simple notice from Rome, announcing that the forty days allowed for the recalcitrant priest to appear at the Vatican had expired, and directing that the decree should be published in the official newspaper of Archbishop Corrigan's diocese. The Archbishop has no official organ, and indeed felt called upon some time ago to threaten the *Catholic Herald* with canonical censure if it did not cease to attack publicly the manner in which the diocese was ruled. The decree was published, however, in the *Catholic Review*, and an official copy of it sent to Dr. McGlynn by mail.

The terrible formalities of the bell, book and candle, which once accompanied the act, have all been omitted, yet the contumacious priest has been officially excluded from the privileges of the Church and from the kingdom of God on earth and in heaven. He is even denied the rite of Christian burial. At all this Dr. McGlynn only smiles in a very Protestant way. He said in a speech in the New York Academy of Music, "only God and Edward McGlynn can excommunicate me," "the heavenly Father will not do that until Edward McGlynn separates himself from Him." "No power can cut off a child of God from his Father without the consent of the child himself. Union with God consists in knowing and loving Him." Again he said: "In such cases as mine these excommunications lose their terrors. Their lightning, produced by a 'super' from behind the scenes; their thunder a bit of sheet iron shaken by a poor devil who gets fifty cents a night. [Laughter.] An unjust excommunication is not worth the paper it is written on. It is with his own conscience one has to deal."

In regard to the sacraments he says he does not make light of being deprived of them, but is indignant at the tyranny of the machine that would hold him to policies and politics as the condition of enjoying them. He says: "If I am deprived of the sacraments of the Church, I am theologian enough to know that I can save my soul without them." The denial of the rite of burial he laughs at, remarking that although he has much Irish blood in him, he is not ambitious for an "Irish wake" when he dies.

This, we repeat, is ultra enough in its Protestantism, and yet Dr. McGlynn is firm in all his beliefs of Catholic doctrine, and has never been charged with any heresy. This makes his case interesting and peculiar. It is different from that of Dr.

Dollinger or Pere Hyacinth. Comparatively few people sympathize with his land theories, which are communistic and revolutionary. The man himself will either fly off like a wandering star, or make his submission to Rome finally, but the question now is, whether American Catholics who have thus far upheld him will continue to follow his lead. Major excommunication has been pronounced against him and this places him in the position of a heathen. What is called minor excommunication is incurred by persons who have intercourse with such an one, and the test is one which will help to determine whether the Roman Catholic Church still holds its power over her children in such matters. The general impression is that the power is weakening.

Unification.

The late General Synod at Akron, in addition to the provisions made to bring the Home Mission operations of the Church under the management of one board, also took steps to harmonize and unify the Sunday-school work. As will be seen by a reference to the brief report of the proceedings in THE MESSENGER, a committee on Sunday-school work was raised early in the sessions, to which various overtures on the subject, from the lower judicatories, were referred. This committee proposed, among other things, the creation of a General Synod's Sunday-school Board to which should be committed the matter of preparing literature of various kinds, such as Sunday-school papers, Lesson Leaves, Comments and Helps, for the whole Church, East and West. The proposal was adopted and became the action of Synod after some deliberation and discussion of the subject.

On general principles there seems to be no good reason, in a Church no larger than ours, for the existence of two sets of Sunday-school publications. Churches much larger, and with their population scattered over a much wider extent of territory, issue but one set of Sunday-school literature. We frequently deplore the divisions of Protestantism; why then should we perpetuate, in our own denomination, or allow to exist, any longer than is absolutely unavoidable, the division of an interest which could be united with advantage to all concerned?

There is inspiration in the thought of uniformity. This is felt by the soldier on the field of battle. He knows that he is not fighting alone. The whole brigade or division is firing on a common foe, the whole army is maneuvered with a view of securing a common result, the whole nation is making sacrifices for a common cause. We appeal to this idea as an argument for the adoption and use of one Hymn Book and one Directory of Worship. It had much to do in originating and bringing into general use the International Series of Sunday-school Lessons. And it has force in this case. It will be cheering to us all, in studying our Lessons at home and in the Sunday-school, to know that from Maine to California all our teachers and pupils are not only engaged with the same Lessons but are being guided in their studies by the same Lesson Helps, and that our children are reading the same Sunday-school papers.

To have a Sunday-school literature issuing from one Board for the whole Church will serve the purpose of bringing us into fuller harmony of thought and life, as the years pass by. We believe that we have all along been more nearly at one than we have received or even given ourselves credit for being. And yet different tendencies prevailed in different parts of the Church. One series of truths was emphasized here and another series there, both of which are necessary to constitute a fully rounded system of thought. This is undesirable. It is much better to have all tendencies combined. The result will be true progress in the right direction. It is also undesirable to have a Reformed family move from an eastern congregation into a far western mission and recognise no familiar feature even in the instruction given to the children or in the names and prominent features of the Sunday-school papers put in their hands. But if these are the same over the entire Church, our people will feel at home wherever they go throughout the length and breadth of the Church.

There will also be a great saving of energy and of money in the proposed consolidation. Two sets of comments are now issued. If but one was issued and was used in the whole Church, half the energy now expended in the preparation of these comments would suffice, and all would be just as well served. The same

will hold in reference to the preparation of the matter for the Sunday-school papers. It would also be quite a saving of expense. It is generally known that our English publication interests, both east and west, have never been financially very successful. While in some of the churches large sums are annually paid to missions from the profits of the publication houses, this has never been the case with us. These Sunday-school publications are in fact sometimes issued at a loss. If but one set were published and they received the patronage of the whole Church, something handsome might be realized for Missions, Beneficiary Education or for the enlargement of the publication interest of the Church itself. And it would certainly seem that even this would be sufficient reason for a Church that is in earnest in its work to enter heartily upon the carrying out of the proposed plan. L.

Edgehill Family School.

This institution, an advertisement of which will be found in another column, begins its fourth year on the 19th of September next. Prof. Krebs has had experience in teaching in a college for young men and in a seminary for young ladies. He prepares students for college, or educates them for the work of life. As it is a family school, he can accommodate but eight or ten boarders.

Communications.

The Endowment of Wichita University.

The amount we proposed to raise for the endowment as a start was \$15,000. Of this sum Elder J. Henry Brown, of Wichita, Kansas, gave \$1000, Rev. Dr. B. Bausman \$500, Elder Charles Santee \$500, Mary M. Brownback \$500, and Mrs. M. M. Acker \$500. The latter two are of Rev. E. D. Wettach's charge, in Chester county, Pa. With the above promises I proceeded to the Pittsburgh Synod, held in Butler, Pa., and asked for \$3,000 from that Synod to make up the \$15,000. This the Synod voted, and some pledges were at once taken amounting to \$1775, the balance, \$1225, was apportioned by a committee of Synod. Thus far there has been received from Rev. J. W. Love, \$100; April 15, Rev. John H. Prugh, acting treasurer, \$376.50; April 18, \$458; May 11, \$96; May 25, \$102.75; July 4, P. S. Hay, \$100; and Stoyestown charge \$50; a total of \$283.25, leaving a balance of \$1716.75 unpaid. The treasurer was instructed to secure by loan the amount unpaid April 1st, 1887. Does not this duty devolve on the acting treasurer?

The Potomac Synod was next appealed to for \$4000, and the Synod voted to pay this sum by April 1st, 1887. No pledges were taken, but one from each Classis was appointed to superintend the collection of the amounts apportioned to the several Classes. The following sums have been received: April 4, Henry Wirt, treasurer, \$1000; May 11, \$600; and July 4, \$2400, a total of \$4000. Hence the Potomac Synod is first to redeem its pledge in full except the individuals who pledged the original \$3000, all of whom have paid their respective sums long ago.

Proceeding from Mercurburg to Lancaster I obtained a pledge of \$1000 from Elder Jacob Bausman, but as my terms with the other Synods were that the mother Synod should raise \$5000, I concluded to credit Mr. Bausman's \$1000 to this Synod. The Synod agreed to raise \$5000, and took pledges amounting to \$3160, plus the \$1000 from Mr. Bausman. A committee of one from each Classis was appointed to raise the balance with the pledges made. From this Synod we have received the following amounts: Jan. 7, Mrs. H. S. Dotterer, Pres. of the Woman's Missionary Society of Philadelphia Classis, \$50; January 8, St. Paul's church, Reading, \$100; January 30, Rev. A. S. Leinbach, \$100; Leesport congregation, \$20; Hamburg congregation, \$20; February 14, First Reformed church, Reading, \$100; Orwigsburg charge, \$10; March 3, J. R. Hilbush, Mahoney charge, \$25; March 28, Trinity cong., Tamaqua, \$25; St. John's, Schuylkill Haven, \$15; New Jerusalem, \$37; Second Reformed church, Reading, \$250; April 1st, New Holland charge, \$35; April 4, Jacob Bausman, \$1000; John Meily, treasurer, \$298; April 10, same, \$352; April 20, same from W. Susquehanna Classis, \$45.31, and E. Pennsylvania Classis, \$55.73; April 28, John Meily, treasurer, \$350; May 11, Zion's Reformed church, Pottstown, \$25; May 26, same for E. Susquehanna Classis, \$11; E. Pennsylvania Classis, \$209.27; and W. Susquehanna Classis, \$47; June 6, Jas. T. Reber, treasurer Schuylkill Classis, \$23; June 26, Martin Bushong, Philadelphia, personal contribution, \$10. Total for this Synod, \$3213.31; balance unpaid, \$1786.69. Grand total received, \$11,495.56; balance due, \$3,503.44.

The University building at Wichita is rapidly going up, the walls of the second story are now completed, and the third story will soon be finished. The Wichita people are making their payments as the building progresses. Our amount, \$15,000, should have been paid in by April 1st. Three months later more than \$3500 remains unpaid. We have loaned all the money paid in on real estate mortgages at 8 or 9 per cent. Should not the treasurers of the Pittsburgh Synod and of the U. S. Synod borrow the unpaid portions as the Synods directed them, pay the same over to us, so that we may loan it and have the interest in readiness to pay the salary of the President as the quarterly payments become due? Where lies the difficulty that the instructions of Synod are not followed? We expect to open the institution this fall. Compel us not to make our start under embarrassing and hampered circumstances. It is not likely that more than three or four of the project-

ed institutions of Wichita will be built. Let no one lose faith in ours, for we believe we have the first and best opportunity of making it a success. While others are dependent on real estate speculations, ours is founded on a cash money basis. We appeal for an immediate response to the unpaid balance. D. B. SHUEY, Pres. of the Board of Trustees.

Meeting of the College Association of Pennsylvania.

The convention of College presidents and professors in the chapel of Franklin and Marshall College, on the 5th and 6th of July was a notable gathering of distinguished men. It resulted in the organization of a permanent association, to be known as the College Association of Pennsylvania, and if the beginning is any indication of what its future will probably be, great things may be expected of this body in the way of usefulness and influence. The association is not a very large body, and the business meetings were not very largely attended, but it was just such a body as one might expect from its constitution, containing representatives of all the principal colleges of the State, made up of men who bore the unmistakable marks of a high degree of intelligence and culture.

Organization.

The delegates from the different colleges assembled on Tuesday evening, July 5, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of Franklin and Marshall College. Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat, President of Washington and Jefferson College, was chosen temporary president, and Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh, of Pennsylvania College, temporary secretary. After the meeting had been opened with prayer by President Apple of Franklin and Marshall College, a list of members who represented the different colleges interested in the organization was made out, from which it appeared that, with some additional delegates who reported on Wednesday morning, that the following were in attendance: From the University of Pennsylvania, Prof. Wm. D. Marks, Prof. McElroy, Prof. E. J. James, and Prof. O. Seidensticker; from Lehigh University, Prof. Henry Coppee and Prof. Lamber-ton; from Bucknell University, Prof. Geo. G. Groff and Prof. Enoch Perrine; from Washington and Jefferson College, President James D. Moffat; from Lafayette College, President Knox and Profs. Youngman, Silliman and Hardy; from Swarthmore College, President Magill; from Haverford College, Prof. Gifford; from Pennsylvania College, President McKnight and Professor Breidenbaugh; from Muhlenberg College, President T. L. Seip, D.D., and Prof. Richards; from Westminster College, President R. G. Ferguson; from Franklin and Marshall, President Apple, and Profs. Stahl, Dubbs, Kieffer, Kershner and Mull; from the Western University, President M. B. Goff; from Lebanon Valley College, President D. D. DeLong; from Ursinus College, Rev. H. G. Spangler; the financial secretary. Communications were also received from Father Ambrose, of St. Francis College, Loretto, and from Allegheny College, Meadville.

The association then proceeded to consider and adopt a constitution which had been prepared by a committee of representatives previously at a convention of College Presidents held at Harrisburg last winter. This occupied the greater part of two sessions, and after the constitution was finally adopted, the following permanent officers were elected: President, Rev. T. G. Apple, D.D., LL.D., of Franklin and Marshall College; Vice-President, Prof. E. H. Magill, LL.D., of Swarthmore College; Recording Secretary, Prof. E. S. Breidenbaugh, of Pennsylvania College; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., of Washington and Jefferson College; Treasurer, Prof. E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee (in addition to the officers), President T. L. Seip, D.D., of Muhlenberg College, Professor Matchell, of Westminster College, Prof. Youngman, of Lafayette College, and Prof. Trost, of the Western University.

Reception by the Ciosophic Society.

A little after nine o'clock on Tuesday evening the association adjourned for the purpose of attending a reception given in its honor by the Ciosophic Society in the Diognothian Hall. Here the formal address of welcome was made by President Dr. Apple, and ably responded to by President Dr. Moffat. Miss Alice Nevins and Miss Bessie Hager received the guests on the part of the Ciosophic Society, the members of the association were presented to them, and to each other, and thus a delightful hour was spent in conversation and partaking of refreshments. This proved a very pleasant feature of the convention, and we heard many of the members express themselves in very flattering terms, both of the reception and of the warm-hearted hospitality of our Lancaster people.

Papers Read before the Convention.

Three carefully prepared papers were read before the association, two on Wednesday afternoon in the college chapel, and one on Wednesday evening in the court-house. These were respectively followed by earnest and spirited discussions of the subjects treated by the essayists. The first paper was read by Dr. E. H. Magill of Swarthmore College, on The Relation of our Colleges to the Public School System of the State. The second was by Dr. T. G. Apple of Franklin and Marshall College, on The True Idea of Higher Education. Both of these papers were ably written and, notwithstanding the uncomfortably warm weather, held the close attention of the audience. Dr. Apple's paper was one of his best efforts, and a clear and forcible presentation of the idea that true culture is not that which looks immediately to some pecuniary end or advantage, but rather that which is its own great reward in that it is an attribute and characteristic of the perfect man; that liberal culture is not sought as a means to some other end, but rather as an end in itself, culture for culture's sake.

The address in the court-house, by Prof. E. J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, on The American University, was a masterpiece of close reasoning and clear exposition. It was couched in chaste and beautiful language, and showed the author's wide reading and thorough familiarity with his subject. It was especially gratifying to observe how strongly the essayist emphasized the idea of liberal culture as something altogether different from and higher than the

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miscellaneous.

An Idyl of the Farm.

CLINTON H. BIDDLECOM.

Amid the stricken ranks of corn
The lusty farmer stands,
And sings a carol to the morn,
And views his sunny lands.
Above him bend the turquoise skies,
Beyond him stretch the hills;
While at his feet the ripe grain lies,
A late bird mocks his trills!
Nor wealth nor rank hath charm for him,
He has no thought of fame;
But young, and strong, and lithe of limb,
He knows no sordid aim.
Across the field, with loitering feet,
A blithesome maiden comes;
While plucking sprays of meadow-sweet,
His tune she softly hums.
And when upon the vision fair
He bends his love-lit gaze,
His heart forgets its every care,
O, golden harvest days!
O maiden with your winsome face,
And eyes of tender hue!
O reaper with your sturdy grace,
Your loyal heart and true!
Let bird sing louder, blither strain—
Let Nature flush with joy,
The old-new story, once again,
Brings answer sweet and coy.
She rests her lovely peach blow cheek
Against his brown bare arm;
No better fortune will she seek,
She's queen of all the farm!

—Selected.

Selections.

It does seem to me that men make a wonderful mistake in trying to heap up property upon property. If I had done so, I should feel as if Providence were not bound to take care of me. —Hawthorne.

Quench not out
The holy fires within you, though temptations
Shower down upon you. Clasp thine armor on,
Fight well, and thou shalt see, after these wars,
Thy head wear sunbeams and thy feet touch stars.

—Massinger.

Personal and domestic tidiness are receiving constant praises. It is said of the man whose dress is habitually seedy that he lacks domestic tidiness and the house which is topsy-turvy is pointed to as proof that the lady who presides in it is inefficient. There is a spiritual tidiness that needs looking after, and, alas! how many Christians fail to care for it.

Any one of us, if we so will to work, can be all that is great and noble; but, unfortunately, the majority of us are too apt to offer the excuse that to do great and noble things we must first wait for inspiration. Making the best of things, helping those around us to be brave and good, keeping kind words and good cheer for the faint-hearted, and making somebody in the world better for our coming—these are some of the great and noble things possible to all of us without need of inspiration or talent or genius. —New Orleans Picayune.

The Bible is a large book or a small one, a dark or a bright one, according to the spirit in which men read it. Wranglers and first-class men will not understand it unless their hearts are right as well as their heads. The highest critical and grammatical knowledge will find it a sealed book without the teaching of the Holy Ghost. Its contents are often "hid to the wise and prudent, and revealed to babes." Reader, remember this, and say always, when you open your Bible, "O God, for Christ's sake, give me the teaching of the Spirit." —Ryle.

Personal.

Mr. Louis Dyer, of the Astronomical Observatory, at Cambridge, Mass., has arrived in San Francisco, where he will take charge of the Lick Observatory.

The Rev. David Bergey, the oldest preacher of the Mennonite church in this country, died recently, aged eighty-four, at Skipack, Pa., where he had preached for more than sixty years.

Harriet Beecher Stowe is failing rapidly. The death of Professor Stowe has added years to the appearance of his lonely wife, and she has lost entirely her vigor and enthusiasm. In her modest little home in Hartford she awaits listlessly the end of her busy life. Sadly she said a few days ago to a friend: "No; I write no more. I have done—I have done—I have done."

There arrived in San Francisco a few days ago from Japan a tall, aristocratic woman clad in black flowing robes bound at the waist by a broad leather belt. She proved to be Sister Olga, a missionary of the Greek Church in Japan. She is the Countess Olga Pontatine, member of a noble Russian family. Some years ago she was in attendance on the Czarina of Russia, but finally entered a religious order. She is in poor health and is now on her way to St. Petersburg.

Everybody who has ever been concerned with a Royal journey must have been astounded by the prodigious quantity of luggage which Princes and Princesses find it necessary to carry about with them. There was a notable example of this craze last week. Prince Albert Victor has been staying at Gibraltar for this month, and one would suppose that half-a-dozen portmanteaus and a couple or so of bags would be the very ut-

most he could require for a short sojourn in such a place. He returned in the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Cathay, and I am told that his luggage weighed thirty tons! What on earth did it consist of? Did he deem it expedient to convey all his earthly possessions to Gibraltar and back?

Science and Art.

Audubon's original and finely hand-colored illustrated work sold in folio at \$1,000 a volume, and is now rare and valuable.

The Prussian Government has bought the frescoes of German masters in Rome for which it has been negotiating, and has commissioned a Florentine painter to remove them and transport them to Berlin. The price paid for the frescoes was 40,000 marks; the removal, which will occupy the whole of June and July, will cost 18,000 marks. The works were painted in 1815 for the then Prussian Consul-General Bartholdy.

While in Florida Mr. Edison showed that messages could be transmitted from ship to ship by means of steam whistles, operated by keys similar to telegraphic instruments. He succeeded in conveying intelligible messages a distance of one mile. The remarkable facility for transmitting sound which water affords is the principle upon which he depends. Mr. Edison thinks he can transmit messages from ship to ship a distance of at least seven miles. His idea is to equip large ocean steamers with steam whistles and transmitters. Under the water-line of each steamer will be a sounder connected with the captain's cabin by a thin transmitting wire running through a tube. When the captain of a vessel wants to signal another he can sit down at the key-board, turn the steam on the whistle, manipulate the sounder, and send the message out into the waves that break against the sounder. The sound will pass unbroken from wave to wave with remarkable velocity until it encounters the rudder of some vessel which happens to be within reach of the volume of sound. When the wave containing the sound strikes the rudder or the hull of the vessel, the message will run over the electrical wire to the captain's cabin, where it will ring an electrical bell. The message can then be taken as it comes from the water by means of telegraphic keys.

Items of Interest.

A woman in Chico, Cal., awakened by a jarring recently, thought the noise was made by a burglar, and, seizing her revolver, she rushed to an open window, from which she fired a volley in the direction of the supposed robber. The shaking ceased and she again retired, and was considerably surprised to hear a few hours later that she had been shooting at an earthquake.

Some idea of the magnificence of the costumes worn at Victoria's coronation may be formed from the description of the dress worn by Prince Paul von Schwartzberg, the Austrian Ambassador, which was composed of violet velvet, and the embroidery, instead of being in silver, was of fine pearls. The jewels with which it was covered were estimated in value at half a million of florins. The boots alone cost 16,000 florins.

Speaking of the changes in the climate of Nevada, the Virginia City Enterprise says: "About 3,000 head of sheep are now finding abundant pasturage in the vicinity of this city, where twenty years ago a whippoorwill could not fly over the country without carrying a sack of provisions. Gradually the summer season here has changed. We now have seasonable showers and grass where but two decades ago all was drought and barrenness."

The Geneva Town Council is agitating for the institution of a crematory furnace for the Canton, on the scale of that so successfully worked at Milan. M. Empeyta, the chief mover in the matter, has put forth a defence of the practice against common objections. Mineral poisons, he maintains, are as easily detectable after cremation as after burial, while premature cremation is avoided at Milan by sending the corpse to the furnace not sooner than eight days after death.

The new pistol law in Texas, which went into effect on July 4, punishes by fine and imprisonment all persons who carry on or about their persons, saddles, or in their saddle-bags a pistol, dirk, or other deadly weapon. And to a drummer who asked if he could not carry a pistol in his travelling bag, the Galveston News replies no, unless he has his travelling bag checked, as it is the evident purpose of the law to prevent people from having pistols within easy reach. If this law is faithfully enforced, Texas will be a new country in a few years.

We shall not know how much harm has been done to Westminster Abbey in preparing it for the royal thanksgiving service until the scaffolds have been removed. More care, it is believed, has been taken than on some previous occasions, but one wanton piece of mischief has certainly been committed. We shall scarcely be believed when we say that the Coronation Chair, perhaps to most Englishmen the most precious of all the precious relics in the Abbey, was handed over to some barbarian to be smartened up, and he has daubed it the orthodox Wardour street brown and varnished it! Yet this is true. The chair, made six hundred years ago to contain the stone which even then had a long story behind it, has suffered much from hard usage and from the hands of the mischievous. But not even in the perilous time when George IV was crowned was it attempted to take away the chair's age and make a new thing of it. Now, when we pride ourselves on knowing more about old art work than our fathers did, this has been done. And the throne of six-and-twenty monarchs has been vulgarized into the semblance of the hall chair of a Cockney Gothic villa. —London Athenaeum.

Useful Hints and Recipes.

To COOK A HAM.—Boil the ham three or four hours, according to size; then skin the

whole and fit it for the table; then set in the oven for half an hour, cover it thickly with pounded rusk or bread-crumbs and set back for half an hour longer. Boiled ham is always improved by setting it in an oven for nearly an hour, till much of the fat dries out, and it also makes it more tender.

CUTLET OF LOBSTER.—Mince the meat of a one-pound can of lobster; add to it the yolks of two eggs, half a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of white pepper, two ounces of butter, and a tablespoonful of grated bread crumbs. Mix and shape the mixture in the shape of cutlets; dip them in beaten egg, roll them in crumbs, and fry in very hot fat. Stick a two-inch piece of macaroni in the small end, put a fancy paper on it, and send to table with tomato sauce.

LEMON JUICE THAT WILL KEEP.—Squeeze the juice into a basin, then strain it off, perfectly free from the least pulp or pith. Have ready some perfectly clean and dry bottles, fill them just up to the shoulder, then add the sufficient sweet oil to cover the top of the lemon juice entirely. Cork the bottles tightly, and keep them upright in a cool place. The bottle must be small (medicine vials are best), because when the oil is removed the lemon juice does not keep long. The peel will keep if dried and kept from the dust, and is quite as good to grate.

SNOW CUSTARD.—Use one pint of milk, one pint of cream, one-quarter pound of white sugar, ten eggs, one stick of cinnamon. Put the milk, cream, sugar and cinnamon in a farina kettle, and set on the fire; when the mixture begins to boil, pour in the yolks of the eggs, having previously beaten them up in a few spoonfuls of cold milk; keep stirring the mixture till it begins to boil again; then take out the cinnamon, and stir in the whites, previously well beaten, stirring quick-whites, all the time to prevent running over; when done put it into a dish garnished with small cakes.

Farm and Garden.

Many soils do not need potash, but nearly all soils need bone or phosphate of lime.

When using Paris green or London purple for killing insects it is best to keep to the windward of the poisons.

Do not keep squash seed from your own squash if you have several kinds, nor should pumpkins and melons be grown near each other.

Pure linseed oil is claimed as the best remedy for pear blight, though it cannot be wholly relied upon when the trees are well under way with the disease.

On windy days place cloths on the melon runners, so as to prevent them being shifted or thrown about, as they may be very easily injured if thrown up by the wind.

C. L. Mather, Mount Holly, N. J., has been very successful in raising Early Rose potatoes this season. The seed was procured in Maine, and the tubers are large and mealy.

Castor oil is said to be an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm implements. A good wagon grease may be made of equal parts of tallow castor oil, crude petroleum and kerosene.

If any particular variety of fruit annually become infested with worms, while other varieties escape, it is best not to waste the space with such trees, but dig them up and try new varieties.

It is said that strips of cloth or old rags saturated with kerosene, with additional kerosene poured on the rags at intervals of three or four days, will prevent the attacks of the striped cucumber beetle.

Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

ART AND LIFE, A RUSKIN ANTHOLOGY. Compiled by W. Sloane Kennedy. New York: John B. Alden, Publisher. 1886. Pp. 593.

Few writers of modern times have made a deeper and more wholesome impression on earnest minds than John Ruskin. His writings touch our human life and its interests at almost every point. He discusses nature and art, social science and literature, morality and religion; and whatever theme he deals with is sure to be presented in a fresh light springing from profound and laborious thought. He stands pre-eminent among the teachers of the present age in his sense of the earnestness and solemnity of life, and in the noble enthusiasm that fills his soul and communicates itself to the souls of others. His originality of thought, his marvelous power of presenting old truths in new and striking lights, the clearness and finish of his style, and, above all, his love of the ideal and his simple naive piety lend an extraordinary charm to all he has written. Not every one, however, has the means to purchase or the leisure to read all his many books. Happily his style is aphoristic, and his writings abound on every page with the richest and purest gems. By making a collection of these gems and arranging them under appropriate topics, the compiler of this Ruskin anthology has done a valuable service. He has made the best thoughts of his author accessible to the many. Who ever peruses this book with care will know the best that Ruskin has thought and written. And yet he can have it in cloth with ten, and yet he can have it in half gilt top for \$1.00, or, if he prefers it in half morocco with marbled edges, for \$1.25. He will undoubtedly find it a profitable investment.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE JEWS SINCE THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM. By Rev. Bernhard Pick, Ph.D. New York: John B. Alden, Publisher. 1887. Pp. 46. Price 15 cents.

In this little book Dr. Pick has sketched, in full, bold outlines, the singular fortunes of the Jews since the time that Jerusalem became a heap of ruins and the Temple was laid in ashes. Scattered over the wide face of the earth, denizens of the most cruel persecutions, the Jews have remained a distinct

people, everywhere preserving the characteristics of their race, and have played a prominent part in the trade, commerce, science, literature and art of the world. The story of the vicissitudes through which they have passed is one of strange interest, and few are better able to tell it than Dr. Pick, who has at his command a full knowledge of the language, literature and history of the Jews. The survey he here affords us is indeed brief and rapid, but at the same time so full of life and spirit that the interest of the reader is enlisted from the first page and kept up to the last.

THE NEW BIRTH WITH A CHAPTER ON MIND-CURE. By L. P. Mercer. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 1887. Pp. 127. Price 50 cents.

This is a brief, but able exposition of the Swedenborgian doctrine of the new birth. Regeneration, according to the author, is progressive in its character, and to establish this, as well as to set forth the means by which regeneration is effected and the stages through which it runs, is the aim of this little work. It is a clear and intelligible presentation of the subject from the Swedish seer's point of view. We cannot enter on a criticism of it, for that would involve a discussion of Swedenborg's whole system, in which each part is organically connected with every other; we simply wish to commend it to those who are desirous of gaining some insight into his teaching in one of its main features.

COLONIAL BALLADS, SONNETS AND OTHER VERSE. By Margaret J. Preston, author of "Silverwood," "Beechenbrook," "Old Song and New," "Cartoons," "For Love's Sake," etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1887. Pp. 259. Price \$1.25.

We are glad to welcome such a book from such an author. Of her ability we need not speak, for that has long been known, but the form in which her thoughts are expressed is captivating, and will help to preserve them. We think men fail to estimate the importance of ballad literature of the past. It gave utterance to the folk-lore, of the nations, and kept it alive for history, and the time for that is not yet gone by. The scenes and incidents here brought forth, and set to verse will impress both old and young. There is much in legends, and more in the recitative manner in which they can be sung.

GILMAN'S HISTORICAL READERS. By Arthur Gilman, M.A., Member of the American Historical Association; author of "A History of the American People," and other works. I. The Discovery and Exploration of America. 1 vol. 128 pp. Price 36 cents. II. The Colonization of America. 1 vol. 160 pp. Price 48 cents. III. The Making of the American Nation. 1 vol. 190 pp. Price 60 cents. The Interstate Publishing Co., 30 Franklin St., Boston; 183, 185, 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

The purpose of the three numbers of "Gilman's Historical Readers" now given to the public is to present to the minds of the youngest readers, in schools and families, a simple and clear account of the growth of our Nation, and of the events that preceded its birth on the continent of America. They are adapted for use either as readers or as first text-books in history. They are based upon the works of the latest and best historical students.

The series is graded. No. 1, from the romantic nature of its story, is appropriate for the use of the youngest pupils. In it the language is very simple, and but few words are used which will not be readily understood. The subject of No. 2 is more difficult, and the style is naturally adapted to the slight progress that ought to be made in using No. 1. The volume itself is a little larger. No. 3 is still larger, and, as it discusses the principles of government, and the great topics that have engaged the attention of the American people during the last century, it may be used by a class a little more advanced than that for which its predecessors are adapted. Each volume is furnished with an Index. These vary with the size of the volume and with the pupil's state of progress. The classes using this series will be engaged also in the study of geography, and in their atlases will have sufficient maps of America, and of the world, indeed, to enable the teacher to illustrate the subject from time to time. Each volume is independent of the others, and is sold separately. They are printed in large type, and are strongly bound for use in schools.

THE ANDOVER REVIEW, July, 1887. The contents of this number are: 1. The Legal Status of Religious Organizations in the Modern States, by Prof. John W. Burgess, LL.D.; 2. Christian Work in London, by Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis; 3. Truman M. Post, D.D., by James D. Merrill, D.D.; 4. Mission Work in China, by Rev. Edward A. Lawrence; 5. Editorial Notes: The Decision of the Board of Visitors, and A Lesson from Two Effective Lives; 6. Judgments of the Visitors and of the Trustees in the Cases of the Accused Professors; 7. Current German Thought, by Arthur C. McGiffert; 8. Archaeological Notes: Pithom—Heropolis—Succoth, by Rev. Charles E. Gillet; 9. Book Reviews and Notices; 10. German Theological Literature. While all the articles, which we cannot notice individually, will be found good, most readers, we apprehend, will turn first to the editorial department to see what the accused professors have to say about the decision of the Board of Visitors, and they will find a calm, dispassionate consideration of a decision which, it seems to us, must prove unsatisfactory to friend and foe alike.

Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. Yearly subscription, \$4; Single numbers, 35 cents.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending July 9th and 16th contain the usual number of selections from standard Reviews and Magazines.

A new volume began with the first number of July. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The July number of LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is largely given up to the brilliant young Southern writers who have recently been celebrated in "Harper's Magazine." Julia Magruder, Amelie Rives, Thomas Nelson Page, Robert Burns Wilson,

and Charles Washington Coleman, Jr., all figure among its contributors. Miss Magruder contributes the complete novel of the number, "At Anchor." Miss Rives has one of her wonderful short stories, "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Peabworth." The fourth of the series of essays on college life, by undergraduates now taking the course, deals very appropriately with the University of Virginia, and is written by J. B. Minor, Jr. There is also a bitter and amusing attack on West Point, its methods of instruction, its system of promotions, etc., contributed by Fred. Perry Powers. Lucy C. Lillie, under the title "The Mistress of the White House," gives a gossip, readable account of the most prominent ladies who have occupied that position, and concludes with a personal sketch of Mrs. Cleveland. "The Unpopular Kitchen," by Jane Ellis Joy, discusses the servant-girl question. The poetry of the number is unusually good. Thomas Nelson Page contributes a humorous poem in negro dialect. Robert Burns Wilson has an exquisite bit of pathos, entitled, "My Love Goeth Forth." Charles W. Coleman's "The Passing of the Singer," and Maurice F. Egan contributes an exquisite sonnet, "Golden Noon." The departments are as bright and readable as ever.

Married.

On June 1, 1887, by Rev. J. T. Rossiter, Edward J. Davis, of Frederick, Md., to Florence R. Massey, Baltimore.

On June 1st, 1887, by the same, Henry Clay Smith to Carrie Eirley, both of Baltimore.

On June 15, 1887, in the First Reformed church, by the same, William J. Young to Carrie E. Seebode, both of Baltimore.

On June 16, 1887, at the home of the bride, by the same, L. Thomas Pennington to Lula E. Hutt, both of Baltimore.

On June 20, 1887, by the same, Frederick Casper Witte to Annie Margaret Zapp, both of Baltimore.

On June 22, 1887, by the same, Lambert H. Thiess to Mary C. Lephardt, both of Baltimore.

On July 3, 1887, by the same, William B. Snellings to Victoria O. Connor, both of Baltimore.

At Reformed Parsonage, Kittanning, Pa., July 4, 1887, by Rev. Robert C. Bowling, Mr. M. A. Schrecongost, of Greendale, Pa., to Miss J. M. Roubush, of Brattonville, Pa.

At Stoner House, Kittanning, Pa., July 6, 1887, by the same, Mr. R. O. King to Miss S. J. Hill, both of Kittanning.

At the home of the bride's parents, on the 30th ult., by Rev. A. J. Heller, assisted by Rev. J. M. Schick, Mr. Samuel Foust, of Myersdale, to Miss Sarah A. Bowman, of near Bowman's Station, Somerset county, Pa.

In Dayton, Pa., July 7th, 1887, by Rev. J. B. Shoemaker, Mr. W. B. Marshall, of Dayton, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth C. Shoemaker, youngest daughter of officiating clergyman.

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer than three hundred words.

DIED.—In her home, near Table Rock, Adams county, Pa., April 24, 1887, Mrs. Catherine Witmore, widow of Jacob Witmore, aged 83 years, 10 months and 18 days.

"Mother Witmore is dead" passed from tongue to tongue, from home to home, and a sigh of relief and a thanksgiving rose from the hearts of the old, and a reverential stillness fell upon the hearts of the young.

For was she not precious to the hearts in a hundred homes, and had not her sufferings been, through many years, a household word? So when the end came we all felt that a weary pilgrim was at rest where, for years, she had longed to be, with her Saviour in the mansion He had prepared for her.

Thirty-five years ago, when a strong woman, in the midst of duties in her home as wife and mother, she was suddenly prostrated by a fever which brought her to death's door. She arose from her bed, but never again on earth to know, as she often said, "a well day." She was an invalid and a sufferer until her release from earth.

But her husband and she had trained their family in the fear and love of God, and now when no longer the loving mother could wait on the children, but must herself be ministered to, the children were ready for this sacred trust. Every thing that love and skill could render was freely given by these faithful sons and daughters, to cheer, comfort and bless their mother.

Of her Christian life, of her godly walk and conversation, it is impossible here to write in detail. Her life was an "eloquent sermon." Day after day, through long years, when not too ill, did she sit with her German Bible, her books of meditation and prayer, and her hymn book before her, and read and sang and prayed audibly or in silence.

To visit her, to hear her converse upon the goodness of God, the love of the Saviour, the joy of religion, to see her old face tracked with pain, yet radiant with the heavenly light within her soul, was a benediction.

Bless God for such mothers. Long after the phosphorescent light of the fantastic, self-asserting everywhere-present, trumpet-tongued women of so-called modern ideas shall have gone out in the marshes of time, these women of the Bible, of home, of silent strength, of humility and prayer, shall be lights undimmed, guiding further generations to heaven.

M.

DIED.—Near Lewisville, Pa., June 11th, 1887, Martin Walter, aged 51 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The deceased had been afflicted for a long time and required much care and attention. At last death relieved him from his sufferings. He leaves a wife and family of children to mourn his loss. May the God of the widow and the fatherless comfort them in their affliction and lead them to put their whole trust in Him, that at last they may share His heavenly joy.

C. W. S.

DIED.—June 25th, 1887, in Woodcock Township, Crawford county, Pa., Charles Monroe Woodring, aged 28 years and 10 months.

Religious Intelligence.

Home.

The women of the Southern Presbyterian Church are making advance in their work for Foreign Missions. They have gained seventy new societies during the year, making a total of three hundred and seventy-three; their contributions have increased about \$3,000.

At the recent commencement of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, over a hundred clergymen were in attendance, among them being Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts; Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburgh, and Bishop Seymour, of Illinois. There were twenty-six graduates, six of whom received the degree of B.D. Mr. W. V. Tunnell, a colored man, and the winner of the prize for the best examination, read an essay on "The Relation of the Church to Races."

The National Temperance Society will hold a five days' temperance camp-meeting at Ocean Grove, N. J., under the management of J. N. Stearns, corresponding secretary, commencing Wednesday, July 27th, and ending Sunday the 31st. Among the speakers expected are George W. Bain, John B. Finch, Rev. Dr. J. C. Price, Edward Carswell, General Clinton B. Fisk, Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Poulson, Rev. Dr. J. B. Dunn, and Rev. W. C. Steele. Geo. C. Stebbins and wife, the celebrated revival singers, will be present during the meeting, which insures the musical success of the program.

The *Freeman's Journal* (Catholic) says: "A cathedral built on hopes will probably some day fall into the hands of the only Church that knows how to use cathedrals. A hundred years from now the Protestant Episcopalians will have ceased to compromise—they will either be members of the True Church or infidels. They will have joined the great majority of the adherents of Protestantism. The process of disintegration is helped along by the public schools; and when we can point to such an example of the progress of American ideas as the Rev. Heber Newton, who is in good standing in the Protestant Episcopal Church, we regret that millions should be spent in a building that must be useless in a short time. However, by 1896 [sic], the Catholics of New York may want another cathedral. About that time there may be a Protestant Episcopal structure for sale."

A much larger congregation than is customary assembled in the Synagogue of the Berith Kodesh, in Rochester, N. Y., and a few minutes after 7 o'clock, when the Rabbi, Dr. Max Landsberg, entered, all were busily engaged looking over the copies of the ritual for the Jewish service, printed in English, which had for the first time made their appearance in the conduct of the service. The new ritual was used, and Dr. Landsberg delivered an able address advocating its adoption. He argued that it was not necessary to discuss the question whether it is permitted to pray in any other language than the Hebrew, as that question had already been settled in England, France, Germany, Sweden, Holland, and elsewhere. He said, as a class do not understand Hebrew, and consequently do not desire to pray in that language. By retaining the Hebrew in the synagogue, where it had found a last resort, religious sentiment was destroyed and infidelity encouraged, and to prevent this it was necessary that the congregation should understand the language in which the religious exercises are conducted.

The following is the full text of the Decree excommunicating Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn:

"To the Very Reverend Clergy and the Faithful Laity of the Archdiocese of New York:

"Be it known that on the 4th day of May, 1887, the sacred congregation of the Propaganda admonished the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, late rector of St. Stephen's Church, in this city, that he had already rendered himself liable to ecclesiastical censure by disobeying the positive command of the Sovereign Pontiff, given January 17th.

"Wishing, however, to deal leniently with him the sacred congregation refrained from inflicting censure and offering him a further opportunity to be heard in his own behalf gave him a final peremptory order to present himself in Rome within forty days from the receipt of the letter containing such order, under pain of excommunication to be incurred *ipso facto et nominatum*.

"This letter was duly delivered to Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and as he allowed the days of grace to pass unheeded it became our sad duty to notify him that he had incurred by his own act this penalty of excommunication by name, whereby he is cut off from the communion of the Church, from its sacraments and participation in its prayers; and, should he persevere in his contumacy, deprived of the right after death to Christian burial.

"It has become also our duty to declare to the clergy and laity of our charge, which we do by these letters, that the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn is excommunicated *nominatum*, with all the penalties attached to this censure by the canons of the Church.

"MICHAEL AUGUSTINE,
"Archbishop of New York.
"C. E. McDONNELL, Sec'y.
"New York, July 8th, 1887."

Foreign.

The Irish General Assembly elected Rev. Wm. Todd Martin as successor to Prof. Wallace in the Chair of Christian Ethics in the Belfast College.

The Japanese Methodists of San Francisco, Cal., gave over \$400 for missions, and now have contributed \$1,000 towards fitting up the building they have rented in which to hold services.

The recent census of Berlin, Germany, shows that the Evangelicals number 1,142,520 and the Catholics 99,462. There has been a slight gain of Catholics, from which the London *Tablet* comes to the absurd conclusion that the two bodies that are really growing are the Catholics and the Infidels. Other sects are crumbling.

The German Lutheran congregations in Italy number 6,000 members, therefore are numerically stronger than the Waldensian churches with their 4,000 members. The Saxon superintendent, Dr. Zschimmer spent the last winter in Italy in order to make a tour of inspection among the German congregations and the organization of new churches at Bari, Messina and Palermo is ascribed to his exertions.

A bill to incorporate the Society of Jesuits has caused much discussion in the Quebec Legislature. It passed by a vote of thirty-four to sixteen. A letter signed by Cardinal Taschereau and eight bishops, asking that the bill be postponed till Rome could be communicated with, did not have its intended effect, as the Archbishop of Montreal and Ottawa and another prelate desired immediate action. The Cardinal's letter approved the principle of the bill.

The *Christian World*, in its Wesleyan news, says: "There is said to be a growing desire for liturgical services among Wesleyans in the United States. The opinion of English Methodists on the subject having been sought by those who are opposed to what they term 'Methodist Ritualism,' the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes replies in his paper by declaring that 'to refuse a liturgy where it is desired is as tyrannical and mischievous as to force it upon those who dislike it. Methodism,' he adds, 'cannot be a great Church unless we are prepared to tolerate a great variety in the arrangements of public service.'"

Bread Without Yeast.

It is a well known fact that bread made with yeast, if eaten before it becomes stale, ferments again in the stomach, producing indigestion and numerous other complaints. Bread raised with Royal Baking Powder, instead of yeast, is entirely without this defect: but on the contrary, is one of the most effective preventives of indigestion or dyspepsia. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the saccharine properties of the flour, which are destroyed by fermentation with yeast, are preserved and the bread is made more nutritious. Ten per cent. more bread is baked—because of this saving—from the same quantity of flour.

The Royal Baking Powder will also make sweet, white bread from an inferior quality of flour, a property possessed by no other leavening agent. Thus, much flour that is dark in color, or from other cause is considered below the finer grades, and therefore cheaper, can be utilized and turned into a perfectly sweet and wholesome bread. Nor can bitter bread ever result from the use of too much, or more than the required quantity, of Royal Baking Powder; as, whether used in small or large quantities, its proportions are in such exact equivalents that they always neutralize each other. Bread made in this way does not require mixing over night, but may be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes; an advantage that will be readily appreciated by every housekeeper.

The town of Marshfield, Wis., was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. Loss, nearly \$3,000,000.

WHO KNOWS ITS VALUE?

That is a fair question in regard to anything, and as to "Compound Oxygen" it may have the complete sort of answer by any applicant to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who have names to whom they may with full consent refer in nearly every State and Territory of the United States. Judge Kelley, "father of the United States House of Representatives," heads the list of willing witnesses. Every profession and occupation is represented. Send for the literature on the subject, which will come to you free.

Willows are weak, yet they bind other wood.

Bodily health and vigor may be maintained as easily in the heat of summer, as in the winter months, if the blood is purified and vitalized with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Every person who has used this remedy has been greatly benefited. Take it this month.

Wise men care not for what they cannot have.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

In Indigestion.

Drs. Marshall and Longacre, Olney, Ill., say: "We have used it in cases of indigestion, with good results."

A foolish friend does more harm than a wise enemy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



BEAUTY
of
Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
by the
CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL COMPARABLE TO THE CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from all external, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, 5c.; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

CHURCH AND LODGE FURNITURE. Send for Catalogue. S. C. SMALL & CO., Manufacturers, 73 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

CHURCH AND PARLOR FURNITURE MANUFACTURED BY BAXTER C. SWAN, 244 S. 2D ST., PHILA.

HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS

Manufacturers' Warehouses, 1428 Chestnut St., Phila.

\$5 to \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

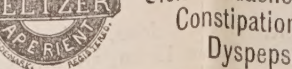


DON'T
Allow your Clothing, Paint, or Woodwork, washed in the old rubbing twisting, wrecking way. Join that large army of sensible, economical people, who from experience have learned that James Pyle's Pearline, used as directed on each package, saves time, labor, rubbing, wear and tear.

Your Clothes are worn out more by washing than wearing. It is to your advantage to try Pearline.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

Sold Everywhere.



FOR
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Constipation,
Dyspepsia.

It cools the Blood; it gives delight; It opens up the appetite; It aids the Liver to its part; And stimulates the feeble heart. All Bilious agonies endured, By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To our old friends of "The Messenger."

We are CLOSING OUT at

GREAT BARGAINS

our full line of

CARPETINGS,

PRIOR TO

REMOVAL

TO OUR NEW STORE.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,

CARPET MANUFACTURERS,

52 S. Second St., Philadelphia.



To those who are using the ESTEY ORGAN no word of praise or commendation from us needed to convince them that it is no superior, but what we do want to say to them is this: The ESTEY PIANO is just as thoroughly made, and is guaranteed to give as good satisfaction as the Organ has. If you want a piano, you run NO RISK in buying an Estey. Very low for cash, or on easy monthly payments. 18 N. Seventh St., ESTEY, BRUCE & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

'GATES AJAR'

The Great S. Music Book. Unlimited from everywhere. Single copy, 35 cents; \$3.60 per dozen; \$30 per hundred.

To Superintendents looking for a change in Singing Books. Give the name and location of your school.

J. H. KURZENKABE & SONS,

Harrisburg, Pa.

SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS.

D. LANDRETH & SON,

21 & 23 South 6th St., Philadelphia.

400,000 The largest circulation of any periodical in the world. "The Phila. Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper." 43 Sample copies free. CURTIS PUB. CO., Phila., Pa.

LEGENDS OF THE PATRIARCHS AND PROPHETS

By S. BARING GOULD.

Large 12mo, 380 pages, Long Primer type, Cloth, 40 cents; by mail, 50 cents.

A work of most unique literary interest. Gives an account of the most interesting and important legends which exist in connection with the personages whose history is given in the Old Testament.

This handsome volume sent on receipt of price.

The Franklin Publishing Co.

Chestnut and Tenth Streets, Philadelphia.

"GOOD SENSE"

CORDED CORSET WAISTS

are sold by all Leading Retail Stores. Ask for them.

THE KEYSTONE WASHER

Is the best made. Every one warranted for 5 years. Circulars free.

F. F. ADAMS & CO., Erie, Pa.

CARPETS

CLEANED FOR TWO CENTS PER YARD. Knickerbocker Co., 940 N. 9th St., below Girard Ave.

The Great Secret of the Canary Breeders of the Hartz, will restore the song of cage birds and preserve them in health. See by mail. Sold by druggists. Directions free. BIRD FOOD CO., 400 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa.

PLUTARCH'S

LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS MEN.

Translated from the Greek by

JOHN DRYDEN AND OTHERS.

The whole carefully revised and corrected. To which is prefixed a

LIFE OF PLUTARCH.

Complete in three (3) volumes. Large 12mo, nearly 2,000 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 postpaid.

THE PENN PUBLISHING CO.,

1001 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

The ABILENE MORTGAGE COMPANY

ABILENE, KANSAS.

Eastern Office, New Haven, Conn.

Offer carefully selected loans on Farms and choice City property in Kansas.

Principal and interest guaranteed drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent. semi-annual interest, according to location. No loans made that have not previously been examined by an approved Examiner.

Best of references given as to integrity and financial standing.

Correspondence solicited.

A. W. RICE, President.
D. R. GORDON, Vice Pres.
D. W. JACOBY, Manager.
M. H. HEWETT, Secretary.
T. H. MALOTT, Treasurer.

We refer by permission to Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Abilene, Kans., and Rev. D. B. Shuey, Emporia, Kans.

FARM LOANS

Secured by **FIRST MORTGAGES**

7% 8% INTEREST TO INVESTORS

SAFE AS **GOVERNMENT BONDS**

Interest payable Semi-Annually, at office or bank of mortgages.

13 years' experience, and Never Lost a Dollar for any customer. Best of references given as to ability, integrity, and financial standing. Write for circulars and particulars. Address,

Lebold, Fisher & Co., Bankers & Loan Agents, Abilene, Kans.

By permission we refer to Rev. T. F. Stauffer, Pastor Reformed church, Abilene, Kansas, and Rev. D. B. Shuey, Emporia, Kansas, Supt. of Missions, and Rev. M. Valentine, D.D., Gettysburg, Pa.

NATIONAL LOAN AND TRUST CO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 13 YEARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Increased to **\$2,000,000.**

HAVE LOANED Nearly **\$5,000,000.**

Our loans are carefully selected in good localities. Every piece of property personally inspected. We are prepared to give investors the benefit of our judgment and experience, based on the above. Correspondence solicited, and all inquiries cheerfully answered.

Send for pamphlet.

G. F. PARMALEE, President.
E. WILDER, Vice President.
E. L. SMITH, Treasurer.
T. L. S. RINGHAM, Secretary.

Correspondents—Hanover National Bank, New York, National Bank North America, Boston, Mass.

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000

Paid in (Cash), 1,000,000

DEBENTURES

Bearing 6 per cent. running ten years, and based exclusively upon Western Farm Mortgages, held in trust by the American Loan and Trust Company of New York for the benefit of the bondholders. Their safety, time to run, and rate of interest make them the most desirable investment now offered. Also

Guaranteed Farm Mortgages.

OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 228 E. 4th St. PHILADELPHIA, 112 S. 4th St.

BOSTON, 25 Court Street. KANSAS CITY, 7th & Del. St.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000.

Offers its 6 Per Cent. Debenture Bonds of \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, running ten years, to Trustees, Guardians, and Individual Investors. Secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate worth three times the amount of the loan, and held by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Secured also by the entire paid-up capital of \$1,000,000.

It also offers Guaranteed Six Per Cent. first mortgages on Kansas City business property and improved farms in KANSAS and MISSOURI.

Call at office or write for full particulars to

ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Equitable Building, New York.

Messrs. MORGAN & BRENNAN, Providence, R. I., or

AUSTIN & CRAWFORD,

144 S. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INVEST Through the

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO.

F. M. PERKINS, President. L. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$250,000.

The Choice 1st Mortgage Farm Loans. Also the Company's Ten Year Debentures, based upon its paid up Capital and Assets of over \$500,000. No losses.

11 years' experience, with absolute satisfaction to over 15,000 investors. Send for circulars, forms and full information. Branch Offices in N. Y., City and Albany. N. Y. Office: 137 E. 4th St., C. C. HINE & SONS, Agts.

Philadelphia Office, No. 102 S. 4th St., Frank Skinner, Agent.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Company,

Nos. 308 and 310 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.

INVESTMENT BANKERS AND LOAN AGENTS, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Negotiators of WESTERN KANSAS FIRST MORTGAGES. See large advertisement next week.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1340 CHESTNUT STREET.

KANSAS INVESTMENT CO.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. \$225,000.00 Paid-up Capital and Surplus.

Devotes its entire attention to negotiating First Mortgage Loans for Eastern Investors.

ABSOLUTE SAFETY. GOOD RATES.

6% GOLD DEBENTURE BONDS

These Bonds run five years. Interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by 100 per cent. of first mortgages on improved real estate in Kansas, valued at more than three times the amount of the loan in each instance.

The mortgages are held by the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. to secure the prompt payment of the bonds, and each bond bears the certification of the Trust Co. to that effect.

Also 7 per cent. Mortgages secured by improved real estate valued at three times the amount of the mortgage loan.

For reference and further particulars address H. E. BALL, Pres., P. T. BARTLETT, Asst. Sec'y, TOPEKA, KANSAS. 121 Devonshire St. BOSTON, MASS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

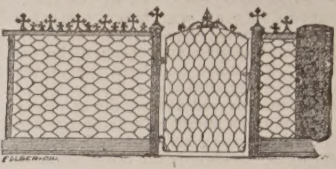
31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

THE DWELLING

THE FINEST IN BRONZE AND POLISHED BRASS. COLORS TO MATCH FURNITURE. MADE TO EXTEND TO TABLE WHEN IN USE. Perfectly Safe. SEND FOR DESIGNS, FREE.

A. J. WEIDENER, 36 S. Second St., Phila.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

EDWARD SUTTON, Eastern Agent

Bitten by a Mad Horse.—Chicago, July 17th.—George Scott, employed by the Western Transit Company, was bitten yesterday and probably fatally injured by a horse which it is supposed had gone mad through the intense heat. The horse had been out in the sun during the day, and about 5 o'clock was driven into the covered dock of the company at the foot of Rush street. There he acted as though tired, dropping his head and remaining very quiet. Suddenly the horse began to tear and kick, at the same time snapping viciously. Several men, among them Scott, rushed up to quiet the horse. The animal caught Scott by the chin, cutting the lip to the bone and tearing his throat badly. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where it is feared that he is suffering from blood poisoning, and may be attacked with hydrophobia. The physicians at the hospital entertain no hopes of his recovery.

Foreign.

Herr Krupp, the great gun manufacturer of Essen, Germany, is dead.

Earthquake.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Sicily and along the Italian coast last Sunday morning. Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. No damage is reported.

The Bulgarian Throne. Vienna, July 15.—Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to day received the deputation sent to officially notify him of his election to the Bulgarian throne. In his reply he said: "If I should follow my heart's impulse I would hasten to Bulgaria and put myself at the head of the nation. But the Prince elected ruler of Bulgaria must respect treaties. Such respect will increase the strength of the Bulgarian Government and assure the grandeur and prosperity of the nation. I hope to justify the Porte's confidence and obtain the consent of the Powers, and to regain in time Russia's sympathy, to which Bulgaria owes her freedom. I hope to prove my devotion to Bulgaria when the moment comes. Courage, prudence, unity and patriotism, with which God has blessed Bulgaria, promise a brilliant future for her."

Crimes Bill. London, July 15.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Northbrook, debating the Crimes bill in committee, expressed surprise at the summary treatment which the bill received in yesterday's debate. Before going further in Irish legislation he urged the party leaders to give the country a definite answer to the question whether the Irish members were to remain in the Westminster Parliament, and whether Ulster was to be treated separately or in the same manner as the rest of Ireland. They should also inform the country whether the duty of maintaining law and order in Ireland was to be entrusted to an Irish Parliament, and lastly whether the power over the land was to be committed to an Irish Parliament. Lord Rosebery contended that the discussion of these points were entirely outside the scope of the Crimes bill, and after a brief debate the bill passed the committee without amendment. The bill was read a third time on Monday.

Religious Fanatics.—London, July 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg, which has come by way of Gumbinnen, in Eastern Prussia, states that on July 10 a band of religious fanatics attempted to murder the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantinovich, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar. The attempt at assassination was made at the Paulovsk Palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a Lutheran, refused to modify the terms of her marriage covenant, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and join the Greek Church. The fanatics were all arrested, having been caught near the palace. While they were being removed to the jail they cried out to the Grand Duchess: "We have already had enough of Maria-Paulovna," referring to the Grand Duchess of that name, who is the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother to the Czar, whom the populace have suspected of making proselytes of her faith. It is stated that a previous attempt was made to assassinate the Grand Duchess Elizabeth.

King Kalakaua.—San Francisco, Cal., July 17th.—The last steamer which brought news from Honolulu, left there at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 5th, and at 4 o'clock King Kalakaua was to have been presented with the alternatives of signing the new Constitution or possible civil war. Surmises as to what his action in the matter has been are as varied as they are numerous. Should the King persist in his refusal to sign the new Constitution the Revolutionary party is known to be so determined that the King's person and perhaps his throne will be endangered.

The King builds great hopes on the opportune arrival of English men-of-war, on which he relies, apparently, not only for personal protection but for assistance. On the latter he cannot count, as the treaty signed in 1843 with France and England provides that the two nations "engage reciprocally to consider the Sandwich Islands as independent and never to take possession, neither strictly nor under the title of protectorate," nor under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed. This treaty was concurred in by the United States in 1844, and is still in existence.

In all probability the King will yield to the demand to sign the Constitution, and things will then resume their wonted quiet. A gentleman who secured an audience with Kalakaua shortly before the sailing of the Austria reports that for a man whose throne was in danger of being overthrown he seems to be remarkably at ease. He denied in toto the story about the opium deal and apparently never lost his temper, even when questioned closely regarding this scandal. His visitor, however, after a half hour's conversation with him came away, thoroughly convinced that it was easier for his Majesty to lie than to tell the truth. There seems to be a general opinion that the monarchy will end with the present King, in case he retains his throne through the present difficulty. If he shall not retain it the charge will come sooner.

In view of the present troubles it may be interesting to note the composition of the population of the Hawaiian Kingdom. According to the latest census the population is 80,578. Of these 40,014 are full-blooded Hawaiians and 4,218 are half-breeds. The remaining 37,346 are foreigners. The Chinese number 17,930, Portuguese, 3,477; Americans, 2,066; Germans, 1,600, and British, 1,282. Other nations have only a few representatives. The next steamer from Honolulu will be due on August 6.

DIRECTORY OF REFORMED CHURCHES IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ENGLISH CHURCHES.

First Church.—Southwest corner of Tenth and Wallace streets. Pastor, Rev. D. Van Horne, D. D., 1520 Mt. Vernon street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Christ Church.—Green below Sixteenth street. Pastor, Rev. James Crawford, 1106 Mt. Vernon street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Trinity Church.—Seventh near Oxford street. Pastor, Rev. D. E. Klopp, D. D., 1541 North Seventh street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Heidelberg Church.—Nineteenth and Oxford streets. Pastor, Rev. James I. Good, 1515 North Nineteenth street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Church of the Strangers.—Fortieth and Spring Garden streets. Pastor, Rev. G. H. Johnston, 33 Saunders Ave. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M. Catechetical Service, Friday, 8 P. M.

Grace Mission.—Tenth below Dauphin street. Pastor, Rev. S. U. Snyder, 2230 N. 6th St. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.15 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

GERMAN CHURCHES.

Salem.—Fairmount Ave. below Fourth street. Pastor *primarius*, Rev. J. G. Wiehle, D. D., 3102 Hamilton Street. Acting Pastor, F. W. Berleman, 341 Fairmount avenue. Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

Zion's.—Sixth street above Girard avenue. Pastor, Rev. G. A. Scheer, 2404 N. Sixth street. Rev. P. H. Dippell, 1230 N. Sixth street. Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday, 7.45 P. M.

Bethlehem.—Corner Norris and Blair Sts. Pastor, Rev. J. G. Neuber, 1532 E. Montgomery avenue. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2.30 P. M.

Emanuel's.—Thirty-eighth and Baring streets. Rev. J. B. Knist, D. D., pastor, 213 N. 38th street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

St. Paul's.—Southeast corner Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets. Pastor, Rev. A. E. Dahlman, 741 south 17th street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school 2 P. M. Catechetical Lectures, Monday and Thursday, 7.30 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Friday 8 P. M.

St. Mark's.—Fifth above Huntington street. Services, 10.15 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

Emanuel's, Bridesburg.—Pastor, Rev. J. B. Forster, 209 Weisart St. Bridesburg, Pa. day-school, 2 P. M.

St. Luke's.—Twenty-sixth and Girard Ave. Pastor, Rev. W. Walenta, 803 N. 26th street. Services, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

St. John's.—Frankford Ave., and Ontario Sts. Pastor, Rev. John Voeglin, 3403 Frankford Ave. Services, 10 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 P. M.

Philadelphia Markets.

Wholesale Prices.

Monday, July 16, 1887.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour. Super, \$2.50@3; winter, extra, \$3@3.50; Pennsylvania, family, \$3.75@3.90; Pennsylvania, roller process, \$4@4.35; Western winter clear, \$4@4.25; do. straight, \$4.25@4.50; do. patent, \$4.50@4.75; Rye Flour, \$2.60@2.75 per barrel.

WHEAT.—Sales 1500 bushels near No. 1 Pennsylvania red, 85¢; quoted in elevator at No. 2 Delaware red, 83¢; No. 2 red 81¢; spot and July, 81¢; August, 81½¢; September, 82½¢.

CORN.—Sales of 600 bushels No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 48¢; July, 45½¢; August, 45½¢; September 46½¢; October 47¢.

OATS.—Sales of 8 cars No. 2 white at 38½¢; 2 cars do at 38½¢; July, 38½¢; August, 38½¢; September, 38½¢; October, 35¢.

PROVISIONS.—We quote Mess Pork at \$16; family Pork, at \$6.50@7.50; as to weight; shoulders in salt, 6½¢; do. smoked, 7¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; loose butchers' Lard, 6½¢@6½¢; prime steam do. \$6.75@6.80; city refined do. 7½¢@7½¢; Beef Hams, \$9.50@9.50; smoked beef, 14@16¢; sweet pickled hams, 11@11½¢; as to averages; city family beef, \$9.50@10 bar. City Tallow in hogheads, 3½¢@3½¢.

POULTRY.—We quote live fowls 12@13¢; live springers, 12@18¢; as to sex; Dressed chickens, 14@15¢; dressed spring chickens, 20¢@22¢.

BUTTER.—We quote creamery extra, 19¢; do. do. firsts, 17@18¢; Western creamery, extra, 19¢; creamery prints, 22¢. do. fair to prime, 18¢@20¢.

EGGS.—Sales of Penna. and near by fresh, 15½¢@16¢. Western do 15@15½¢.

CHEESE.—We quote New York full-cream fancy, 9@9½¢; do. do. fair to good 8½¢@8½¢; Ohio flat, fancy 7½¢@7½¢; Pennsylvania, part skims, 3¢@4¢, and full skims, ½¢ as to quality.

REFINED SUGARS.—Powdered, 6 r-16@6½¢; granulated, 5 r-16@6½¢; Crown A. C.; crystal A, 5½¢; confectioner's A, 5½¢.

COTTON.—11¢ for middling uplands.

HAY AND STRAW.—We quote Timothy, choice, at \$14.50@15; do. fair to good, \$12.50@13.50; Rye Straw, \$12.25@12.50 for straight without wood.

FEED.—We quote Winter Bar at 8½¢.

PETROLEUM.—6½¢ for 70 Abel test in barrels, and 8½¢ for 110 test in plain cases.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 18th, 1887.

Store closed at 1 P. M. on Saturdays during the Summer.

Near the wind up for Matting. We've about 150 rolls of low grade fancy Matting which shall go at the wind-up price—14 cents a yard, \$5 for a 40-yard roll. Another grade 15 cents a yard, \$5.50 a roll.

We've taken an importer's large invoice of fine quality Seamless Matting. Been selling like it at 45 cents, this shall go at 30 cents, or \$11 a roll.

An invoice of Seamless Da-

mask Matting shall go at 45 cents, or \$16 a roll. It has been 65 cents.

Oil Cloth Remnants, too, in sizes large enough for vestibules, small halls and kitchens. Less than cost.

Embroidered Piqués. Many kinds; some with narrow to match. Not a fault except that the lots are little. A quarter drops from the price, just the same.

White were \$1.20 to \$2.60;

Now 95c. to \$2.00.

Buff were \$1.38 to \$2.00;

Now \$1.05 to \$1.50.

Soft, thick, close, Bleached German Table Linen, 56 in., 50 cents. Napkins to match.

Cream German Damask, 2 inches more than 2 yards wide, 85 cents. To look at it you'd say it'd "wear like iron." It won't, but it'll last till you tire of it. Napkins too.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, woven colored borders, \$1 a dozen. You've paid 25 cents each for no better.

Unhemmed Linen Handkerchiefs for boys and girls, 50 cents a dozen.

Bathing Suits for Misses and Children, sizes 4 to 16, navy blue flannel, \$2 to \$3.75; sizes 12 to 16, black flannel, \$4.75; same, Jersey cloth, \$5.

Write and say what you want, and how you want it sent. Samples or goods.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City Hall Square.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

URSINUS COLLEGE,

COLLEGEVILLE, Mont. Co., Pa.

REV. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT.

ACADEMIC, COLLEGIATE & THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Elementary English, Preparatory, Normal, Classical, and Scientific Courses, equal to those of the best Colleges.

Open to both sexes. Prepares for business, for teaching, for College, for technical and professional study in the briefest time consistent with thoroughness, and at very moderate expense. Special attention given to morals and manners.

Located in a healthy region on the Perkiomen R. R., a branch of the P. & R., 31 miles north-west from Philadelphia, 37 miles south of Allentown, and 32 miles east of Reading.

Examinations for admission and opening of Fall term, September 5, 1887.

For catalogue, &c., address the President.

"STAMMERING, STUTTERING"

And all defects of speech Permanently Cured.

I take pleasure in stating that I am acquainted with the method employed by Mr. E. S. Johnston for the relief of stammering, and in my judgment, it is the correct one. I have knowledge of aggravated cases, which have been entirely cured by him. HARRISON ALLEN, M.D., Professor of Physiology, University of Pa. Also endorsed by the following leading physicians:—Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Professor of Orthopedic and Clinical Surgery, Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. Wm. Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Professor of University of Pa. H. C. Wood, A.M., D.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Therapeutics, and Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, University of Pa. For full particulars, references of "permanent" cures, address Prof. E. S. JOHNSTON, of "permanent" cures, address Prof. E. S. JOHNSTON, Institute: 711 and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia.

ACADEMY and COLLEGE at DELAND, FLORIDA. The purpose of this institution is to give in the delightful climate of Florida as thorough and liberal education as can be secured in the best New England schools. Send for Catalogue to J. F. FORBES, President, Deland, Fla.

In All Complaints

Of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys, Ayer's Pills are taken with excellent results. Being purely vegetable, they leave no ill effects, and may be safely administered to any one, old or young, in need of an aperient and cathartic. Physicians, all over the country, prescribe Ayer's Pills and recommend them as a good Family Medicine.

"If people would use Ayer's Pills," says Col. D. W. Bozeman, of Franklin, Texas, "in course, as you direct, very many of the serious ailments that come from torpidity or derangement of the liver and from malarial infections would be avoided. I have used these pills above a quarter of a century and know whereof I affirm."

Herman Brinckhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, became chronic. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief. Their occasional use has since kept me all right."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

THE GREAT TUMBLE-ABOUT SALE

IS NOW GOING ON

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF T. H. BELCHER, Philadelphia, Pa.

Extraordinary Reductions on the entire stock, to make this Great Cheap Sale a lively sale.

ONE LOT Light Color American S. time, 6½¢, reduced from 15¢. 10¢ Dress Goods reduced to 4½¢. 40¢ Fancy White Goods, 19¢. 31¢ Plaid Organsies, 13½¢. 25¢ Plaid Muslins, 13½¢. 15¢ Plaid Muslins, 7½¢.

AT THE GREAT CUT-AWAY SALE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF

T. H. BELCHER, EIGHTH & FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA. Next week's CRYSTAL PALACE JOURNAL, No. 7, will contain the substance of a paper read before the Ministerial Union of Philadelphia, by A. J. KINNEY, D.D., LL.D., on "The American Social Structure, Civil and Religious." The same is more fully discussed in a book on "Law and Form" concerning churches, etc.; a book of 587 pages by the same author. Clergymen and others desiring to read the above mentioned article, would do well to secure the JOURNAL at once. \$1 per year, weekly; 25 cents for three months, weekly. Sample copy on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.



This Label is on the Best Ribbon Made.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and Indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. You Grocer ought to have it on Sale. Ask him for it. D. S. Barlow & Co., New York.

"SAMANTHA" SARATOGA

Sells like fun. Agents wanted. HUBBARD BROS., Phila.

Brooke Hall Female Seminary,

MEDIA, PA.

The Fall Session will open September 10th. For Catalogues apply to M. L. EASTMAN, Prin.

YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND A

Dollar's Worth at Half Price at our Bar-

THE DAY SEWED SHOE SHOE,

A. C. McGOWIN, 23 N. Eighth St.

EDGEHILL FAMILY SCHOOL

Rev. W. E. Krebs, A. M.,

LITTLETON, PA.

Home life; number limited to 80 boarders; all the branches taught. Next Session begins September 19, 1887. Send for Circular.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold, N. J. 44th Year.

Prepares boys and young men for business, for Princeton, Columbia, Yale or Harvard.

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal.

WORCESTER, Mass., Orad Institute for Young Ladies. Established 1848. Opens Sept. 15.

"DISINHERITED"

A new and very striking Picture—a Photograph.

"All Saint's Day," Bodenhausen, 'Stren-

Avon.' 'Going out to

the Wreck.' 'Arrival of the Par-

don of St. Anne.' 'Fading Day.'

James A. Grace, and numerous other new

Etchings and Engravings, for Home, Bridal

Gifts, and all uses.

PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, WINDOW CORNICES.

The best and handsomest Pictures Frames of all kinds.

Re-gilding now in season, and estimates will be furnished at all times. All the "ROGERS" GROUPS."

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS,

816 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. Wm. K. Parke, Chief Engineer Phila. Gas

Works, says "Perfected Oxygen" is safe, delightful, and

the only thing that has ever afforded me relief from Rheu-

matism. Treatise Free. Walter C. Browning, 1435

Arch street, Philadelphia.

"WOOD'S" PURE

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

EXCEL ALL OTHERS

ROB. WOOD & CO., BOSTON.

Compiling its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and

Natural History. Numerous illustrations, engraved ex-

pressly for this work; good, clear type. Contains over 1000

pages and 150 illustrations, large quarto, substantially bound

in Black Cloth, \$1.75. Sent post paid on receipt of price.

The same in Sheep, \$3.25; in half Russia, \$2.50.

Postage 30 cents extra.

Also Agate type edition, 40 double column pages, no il-

lustrations, cloth, price 50 cents; by mail, 60 cents.

THE PENN PUBLISHING CO.,

Chestnut and 10th Sts., Phila.

FOR VACATION TIME

at Mountain, Lake or Sea-Shore,

a supply of good music is indispensable. At every resort there are people who, by quite lengthened association, become a jolly circle of acquaintances—a little community by themselves—"far from the madding crowds." To such, music is always acceptable; and finds many who are willing to assist in a glee or chorus; and they are often good solo voices. The piano, too, finds some one ready to touch its responsive keys; and there is no difficulty, in most cases, in getting up an enjoyable little musicale.

The Following are Just the Books to Select:

EMERSON'S PART-SONGS AND GLEES. Will suit all. \$1.00

THE RUBENSTEIN DUET ALBUM. Very choice. 1.00

CHOICE VOCAL DUETS. Just what life says 1.00

AMERICAN MALE CHOIR. Sac. & Secular. 1.00

COLLEGE SONGS. Very jolly. 1.00